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THE BLUE BOOK MONTHLY

Supplement to The New Statesman

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* *All publications not issued by the Imperial Government are marked with an asterisk throughout the Supplement.*

THE GOVERNMENT AS PUBLISHER

THE British Government is the largest publishing firm in the Empire, and in respect of the finish, the advertisement, and the distribution of its wares it is the most unbusinesslike. By the expenditure of a small annual sum in advertising its publications, seeing that they are easily obtainable throughout the trade, and sending out review copies, their sale might be increased tenfold. Why these things are not done we do not profess to know, but one may suspect that it is merely because it has been made no one's business to look after them. Yet the Government's responsibility to the public in this matter is great. The development of political intelligence and social consciousness depends in no small degree upon the manner in which the social enterprise of supplying the raw material of political thought is conducted. The first need, no doubt, is to stimulate the imagination; but the humbler task of supplying the material for the awakened imagination to play upon is scarcely less important, and we are entitled to demand that it should be done with at least as great a measure of efficiency as is displayed by the private purveyor of, let us say, novels and biographies. Mr. Edmond Holmes, the former chief inspector of elementary schools, made the distinction between "information" and "knowledge" one of the principal bases of his criticism of our system of popular education. Perhaps the same distinction is at the root of many of the difficulties of the self-expression of the whole nation in its political life. There is too much dilution of knowledge into information, and of information into something worse. We must learn to take our national publishing more seriously if the democracy of forty-five millions in these islands is to know itself. It is the duty of the Government not merely to publish reports, returns, and statistics, but to publish them in a form and in a manner which will make them as accessible as possible to every intelligent citizen. Primarily, the object of such a policy is the political education of the people; but as an incidental result, the net cost of official publications might be substantially reduced by a more enterprising attempt to induce the public to read them.

In this connection the history of the Reports of the late Royal Commission on the Poor Law is particularly instructive. The authors of the Minority Report issued a special edition thereof clearly printed and in octavo form, convenient to handle. Of this special edition some 13,000 copies were purchased by the public, and its popularity induced the Government to take the unprecedented course of printing and issuing an official octavo edition of both reports. The total Government sales (including sales of the original folio edition) up to March, 1910, amounted to 8,130 copies of the Majority Report, and 8,450 copies of the Minority Report. Thus the publication, advertisement, and sale of an independent edition of the Minority Report not only stimulated the official sales of the Majority Report as well, but actually resulted in more official copies of the former than of the latter being sold. These facts give some indication of what the Government is missing in the way of a market for its publications, by its failure either to advertise them or to offer them to the public in a readable form.

During the last few years the national publishing business has been the subject of inquiries on the part of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, which has issued annual reports. In 1906 this Committee reported as follows: "It is estimated that in 1905 2,670,000 copies of Parliamentary papers were printed, of which 1,460,000 were distributed to the Houses of Parliament and public departments, and 750,000 were sold; leaving 460,000 for reserve. Probably one-half of the latter number will be sold for waste paper. The Sessional Papers for 1904 contained 140,000 separate pages, and occupied seventeen feet of shelving. The average cost of printing these publications for the last five years was £94,812." In addition there are "Stationery Office publications," which cost £33,365 in 1904–5, and "Departmental Documents," which cost £330,125. The total cost of printing official publications of all classes in 1904–5 was £456,852. But a large proportion of the "departmental documents" are not reports placed upon sale

for the benefit of the public; some of them (such as the "Educational Pamphlets" issued by the Board of Education) are sold, but others, which might with advantage be published, are withheld in a spirit of unnecessary secretiveness.

The House of Commons Select Committee has concerned itself during the past seven years almost exclusively with the question of saving waste in the printing of unnecessary matter or the adoption of expensive styles of printing, in the methods of contracting with printing houses, in the conduct of the Stationery Office, etc. It has achieved considerable results in this direction, for which it may receive due credit. But it has shown little conception of the problem with which it should really be concerned—the problem of how to use the machinery of government publishing as a means of raising the standard of political thought throughout the community. Its report in 1906 contained only a few brief remarks on the distribution and sale of Parliamentary Papers. The contracts for the sale of these papers throughout the United Kingdom all expire in 1914: the moment therefore is opportune to consider how the national publishing department may be best made to subserve the needs not only of administrators and of specialists, but of a thinking democracy.

Into the details of this problem we cannot enter. They embrace questions of the shape, size, and price of publications; the desirability of a more generous free distribution to public libraries; and the possibility of disseminating information in a summarised form as well as in full reports. There is the further question of the popularisation of the many existing government newspapers and journals, such as the *Labour Gazette*. The methods of advertising and selling all publications need careful consideration; and it is worth noting here that the Select Committee of 1906 suggested that Parliamentary Papers might be advertised, ordered, and paid for in any post office.

As a further development, the Government might with advantage assist in organising the sale, collection, and distribution of the publications of local authorities. Outside London, we believe, no local authority has arranged for the marketing of its publications in anything like an efficient manner. If the Government adopted a proper system of selling its own publications, it could easily arrange for standardising the prices and placing on sale all the reports and other documents issued by local authorities. At the same time it might perform an additional public service by organising a complete public collection of local government literature. The London School of Economics possesses the largest library of the publications of local authorities, but nothing short of whole-hearted government support will enable such a collection to be made complete.

The Blue Book Monthly will endeavour to forward such of these aims as are within its scope. It will summarise and review the most important British official publications of the month, and will contain a classified list of them all. As far as possible notices will also be given of important official publications issued by local authorities, the Colonies, India, and foreign governments. The summaries will be primarily intended rather as an introduction to than as a substitute for the publications themselves. We hope also to do something to dispel the prevailing superstition as to the proverbial dulness of Blue books; but, unfortunately, this superstition is largely founded upon their uncouth exterior and their general inaccessibility, and these are defects which we, as private individuals, cannot remove. It is for the Government (especially a Government which talks so much about education) to convert the reputed Blue Ogre into the servant of Political Democracy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Royal Commission on University Education in London. Final Report of the Commissioners. 1913. Cd. 6717. 2s.

Appendix to Final Report (Minutes of Evidence, February, 1912, to December, 1912, with Appendices and Index). Cd. 6718. 2s. 5d.

THE broad principles involved in the findings of the London University Commission have already been discussed in The New Statesman (April 19), but for convenience of reference it is, we think, advisable to give in this supplement a brief summary of the principal points dealt with by the Commissioners.

In the first place, proposals are made for the appointment of a Chancellor, a Pro-Chancellor, and Deans of Faculties. There is to be an administrative-clerical staff, the Vice-Chancellor being the chief administrative officer of the University, assisted by a chief of staff (the Registrar), secretaries to the Faculties, and such clerical and other officers as may be required. The first constituent body of the University will be the Court, acting primarily as the legislative authority. The Senate will be the Executive body, charged with the conduct of practically all the affairs of the University. The Academic Council would concern itself with the general direction of the Faculties, the establishment or admission of constituent colleges, and matters relating to academic appointments. It would be a body devoted to internal educational administration. A Committee for Technology, it is proposed, should be set up for the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and the Engineering Departments at University College and King's College. Convocation would continue as at present constituted, except for the addition of Professors, Readers, and holders of honorary and *ad eundem* degrees. The Students' Representativ Council would also be a recognised constituent body of the University. The Faculty would consist wholly or mainly of actual teachers and would determine courses of study, the conditions for the award of degrees and diplomas, etc.

The Commissioners lay it down that the salaries of University Professors and Readers should be such as to free them from the pressure of material anxiety, that they should have ample time for individual work, that libraries, laboratories, etc., should be provided to permit of advanced work and research, and that the staff should be given a voice in the selection of their colleagues.

The question of the constituent colleges is difficult. The Report states that "they will be educational institutions which are either established by the University or which are strong enough in one or more Faculties to comply with the conditions for incorporation, and which transfer to the University the financial and educational control of their work in one or more of those Faculties. No institution shall be considered strong enough to become a constituent college in any Faculty unless it is able to provide a full course for the first and higher degrees awarded in that Faculty." The Commissioners suggest which shall in the first instance be constituent colleges and University departments in the several Faculties. To qualify these institutions to take their place within the University, to establish an evening constituent college in Arts and Science at Birkbeck College, to establish a University Department of Oriental Studies, and to maintain three constituent colleges in medicine attached to hospitals, the University will need additional income amounting to £99,000 a year.

The question arises as to the position of those public educational institutions (or departments of them) which are not under the control of the University. These, it is hoped, will become schools of the University, provided that certain conditions are fulfilled. The area of the University for the recognition of schools should be extended, as suggested by Mr. Sidney Webb, to include the administrative counties of London, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and the county boroughs within these areas.

It is well known that the Commissioners do not view the "external" degree of London University with favour, and there is little doubt that their grounds of objection are quite sound. The retention of this kind of degree is merely an

educational palliative. Undoubtedly the right line is for universities to be able "to offer the highest kind of University education at a really moderate cost." "When this has been done," say the Commissioners, "as part of a national policy which will make all the universities more accessible to the poor but capable student, we believe the present demand for external degrees will begin to fall away." The real democrat desires to see a broad highway whereon all may tread just as far as their capabilities allow; and he will not be permanently fobbed off with an inferior alternative. On the other hand, the Commissioners themselves are not without guilt in this matter of suggesting palliatives. They were much struck by the excellent achievements and great promise of the university tutorial classes inaugurated by the Workers' Educational Association. They refer with enthusiasm to "the true spirit of learning, the earnest desire for knowledge, and the tenacity of purpose which have been shown by the students." The Report expresses the hope that this work will be greatly extended, and proposes that Goldsmiths' College should be used as "a visible centre of the movement." The college should be "the chief university centre for tutorial class students, and a residence should be provided within its walls, if possible, for a warden, who would be responsible for the organisation of its work and social life." This is admirable in a way, but after all it is merely another "palliative," and not a permanent solution of the problem. It is doubtful whether these workmen-scholars will view with any keenness the suggestion to place them in a kind of "reserve" for the working classes. They do not want a place apart: their demand is for the broad highway and a footing inside the University itself, not for an invitation to a minor adjunct of the University.

FIVE YEARS OF SMALL HOLDINGS

Small Holdings: Annual Report. Annual Report of Proceedings under the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, 1908 and 1910, and [certain other Acts] for the year 1912. Part I., Small Holdings. 1913. Cd. 6770. 5d.

Buildings for Small Holdings. Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; abstracts of evidence: plans and specifications, etc. 1913. Cd. 6708. 11s. 3d.

In the statistics of the first of these reports can be read the latest phase of an ancient agitation of immense human import, the attempt to retain the country people on the land. Ever since the Middle Ages the State has been endeavouring to regulate the use of the land in the interests of the community, and endeavouring vainly, because the method adopted was to give directions to private owners of land, backed up by penalties. Economic forces were too powerful for man-made law, until the Parliament of 1906 discovered that State regulation is inseparable from State ownership or temporary control in the form of long leases, and until changed economic conditions made small holdings commercially as well as socially valuable.

The Small Holdings Act was passed in 1907 (the Act of 1908 was a codification only), and this report, therefore, summarises five years of its operations. During this period 156,563 acres have been acquired by local authorities for small holdings. County councils have purchased 104,533 acres for £3,385,262, and leased 50,444 acres for £63,528 per annum. In addition 37,000 acres have been let by owners direct, and in all about 15,176 applicants have been supplied with land. This must represent a population of some 60,000 persons, many of whom, it is stated, have only increased their holdings through the Act, but all of whom have had their land hunger satisfied. It is remarkable that only twenty of the 15,176 have availed themselves of the purchase sections of the Act. The doctrines of Mr. Jesse Collings and Mr. Hilaire Belloc appear to find no favour amongst the class who desire to be small holders. What is this class? Records are unsatisfactory because the county authorities are not in agreement as to what an agricultural labourer is, and the percentage varies from 7 in Somerset to 73 in the Isle of Ely; as a whole, 29 per cent. of the 4,076 new applicants of 1912 are so described; so it is clear that the Act is benefiting the small tradesmen and artizans of the counties rather than the agricultural labourer. But such men are probably the best raw material for successful small-holders.

Statistics of the proceedings of every county are given, and these show extraordinary diversity. Norfolk in five years has acquired 10,004 acres, and West Sussex 211. Hereford in the year 1912 had 98 applicants on its books for 2,096 acres, and did not in twelve months acquire a single acre for them, whilst Somerset in the same period acquired 1,982 acres in 69 parishes. Altogether some 33,493 acres were acquired in 1912, less by 3,000 than in 1911. Only 488 houses have been built on small holdings under the Act. Larger figures have been often mentioned because the previous reports have not distinguished between houses erected and houses purchased by county councils, and it was assumed that all the houses supplied had been erected for that purpose. Compulsion is freely talked about in relation to land-purchase. Sometimes, as in the Housing Act, Part III., it is hardly ever used. But under the Small Holdings Act it is a reality: in five years 436 compulsory orders have been made concerning 31,786 acres.

The end of the operations of the Act is not yet in sight. Wherever the village people realise that they can get land through the Act, the demand more than keeps pace with the supply. Holland (Lincolnshire) acquired 1,846 acres in the year, more than any county except Somerset, and its unsatisfied demands increased by 6,000 acres! In Norfolk the demand is larger than it was in 1909, and "it is difficult to conceive that the council could have done more than has been actually accomplished." The report concludes with a score of picturesque accounts of small-holders who would have rejoiced the heart of Samuel Smiles. And, after all, most of us enjoy simple annals of industrial success, such as that of the monumental mason, aged 35, who is stated to have "fed off twelve pigs each year," and subsequently purchased "an additional seven cows." Withal "he has two children aged eleven and four," and "he now employs a boy who is paid 2s. 6d. a week with board and lodging."

Mr. Christopher Turnor, Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Buildings for Small Holdings, may be congratulated on producing a very full and competent report for the benefit of those concerned—that is to say, the members and officials of Small Holdings Committees of County Councils. Every one of these should buy the report and study every word of it. Those who are not concerned to know what is the average cost per cubic foot of the outbuildings necessary to furnish a small holding of 40 acres will find a few pages of instruction on matters of more general interest. Cottage building is a frequent subject of confused discussion among rural reformers, and even in the Cabinet itself, since the President of the Local Government Board announced the Government policy on the question one day recently and the Prime Minister disowned it a day or two later. When the Cabinet discusses country cottages, the half-instructed outsider, if such persons exist in Cabinets, is sure to murmur "building by-laws," and something about "a friend who wanted to build of wood or concrete, and was not allowed to do so." Mr. Turnor and his committee discuss briefly the labourers' cottages; and inform us that they "see no ground for supposing that timber can be regarded as anything but an exceptional substitute for brick and stone," primarily because there is no economy in the use of timber. Concrete is another matter. There are five different ways of building concrete cottages. The Committee find many difficulties in the use of concrete for single cottages, which is the subject of its reference, but indicate that there is a case for this unattractive material for cottages built wholesale. Finally they decide that the building by-law grievance does not come to much. An interesting report on State-aided small holdings in Sweden and a large number of plans conclude the volume.

THE UNDERWOOD TARIFF

U.S.A.—Proposed New Customs Tariff. Copy of the new United States Tariff Bill, with Comparison of the Proposed and Existing Rates of Duty. 1913. Cd. 6774. 1s.

Manufacturers and merchants who trade with the United States will already have obtained copies of this Bill from their correspondents in America; but none the less the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, following an excellent custom, has performed an exceedingly useful work in reprinting it over here, with the addition throughout of a column stating the present rates of duty for comparison.

In the States the Bill is being called, after the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, the Underwood Bill. Mr. Underwood was the joint author and sponsor of several downward revision Bills in the late administration. These passed the Lower House, which has been Democratic since December 1910; but they were either turned down by the Republican Senate or vetoed by the Republican President, Mr. Taft. The Underwood Bill has passed rapidly through the Lower House. People who have been surprised at this are looking for obstruction in the Upper House, which now has a slight majority on the Democratic side. They will probably be surprised again, for it is hard to understand that this measure really embodies more of the wishes of the American people in regard to tariff revision than any such measure of recent times. Should the Bill pass, it will begin a great step forward in American industry; and it will show that America has had enough of a tariff which the hardiest of our British Protectionists once called an "abomination." The word "free" occurs more frequently in this Bill than in any of its predecessors; there are more reductions from heavy percentages to light percentages. It is undoubtedly a liberal measure. Indeed, the "stand-patter" Press of America angrily dubs it a "Free Trade" Bill, and there is no stigma so disliked in the United States as that.

It is impossible to summarise here the provisions of the Underwood Bill. Nor is it necessary; for changes may be made before it comes into force, as it will at the midnight following its ratification. To the student of tariffs every line in the record has a story, and it would be a useful exercise for those who have heard so much of protective tariffs in this country, but have never studied one, to examine these pages. The broad principle adopted was to reduce the duties on necessities and increase them on luxuries. Some difficulties arose—as, for example, when the Underwood Committee was considering whether olive oil was a luxury or a necessity. Californian growers contended that it was a luxury, and ought to have a high duty on it. Italian importers in the Eastern States (there are between two and three million Italians in the country) argued that it was a necessity. The Bill agrees with the consumers. The tobacco duties—tobacco is apparently neither a luxury nor a necessity—are unaltered, except that there is a slight reduction in the duty on scrap tobacco. Snuff is untouched. The spirits and wines schedule, which covers beers and fruit juices and the more popular minerals, is unaltered. Rough diamonds are no longer free; and the duty on other precious stones is raised. But in the great and intricate cotton and wool schedules there are generous reductions; and the pivot of the Bill, the line freeing raw wool, passed the House with "scarcely a ripple on the smooth waters of the Democratic platform." There are altogether over 4,000 items in the Bill.

The second section contains the income-tax provisions that are introducing a new principle into United States revenue finance; and the third comprises a revised text of the Customs Administrative Act of 1890, regulating procedure in connection with declarations of the value of imported goods, consular invoices, etc. Thus the Tariff Bill of 1913 kills three birds with one stone. The fourth section contains the provision relating to the discount of 5 per cent. proposed to be allowed on all duties imposed on goods imported in vessels built in the United States and belonging to inhabitants thereof—a provision against which the United Kingdom and other nations have very properly protested. The provision was evidently intended to encourage the re-establishment of an American mercantile marine, but, like the objectionable Panama shipping clauses, it will probably be withdrawn. It is contrary to the general spirit of the Bill and to the understanding that has always pervaded the treaties regulating the merchant shipping of the world.

THE WEST COUNTRY FISHERMEN

Report of the Committee appointed to Consider Applications of the Devon and Cornwall Local Fisheries Committees for Grants from the Development Fund. Cd. 6752. 5½d.

Mr. Stephen Reynolds was a member of the committee of three to whom we are indebted for a report that makes fascinating reading. The Sea Fisheries Committees of Devon and Cornwall applied for grants of £10,000 each from the Development Fund for the purpose of assisting the West Country fishermen to instal motor power in their boats, and to enter upon other developments, and the Committee was appointed by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. The inquiry, it would seem, has been thorough. In Devon twenty-seven places were visited, and in Cornwall twenty-four, and the Committee emerged with a sound Reynoldsian conviction with regard to the fisherfolk. Thus:—

> The more we have talked with fishermen themselves, by themselves, the more we have been impressed by their good sense as well as by their other fine personal qualities. They are not to be taught their trade—that is to say, fishing—by outsiders and landsmen, though evidently they are in need of straightforward help with their trading on land, where, by the nature of their calling, they are at a disadvantage, and better means should be taken to bring to their notice, for trial by them, new methods of fishing. The honesty of the "proper" fishermen, which is recognised by all who have business dealings with them, is the more noteworthy in view of the irregularities, and consequent business difficulties, of fishing. No shadow of doubt is left in our minds that they form a community most valuable to the nation and worth every effort to preserve.

So far as the majority of the fishing ports are concerned, the Committee believe that the utility of motor power is beyond question, but they are not in favour of making grants. They offer, instead, the interesting suggestion that State assistance, if given, should take the form of loans, and not directly to individuals, but to co-operative groups or societies of fishermen on the co-operative credit-bank system. The Devon sea fisheries, we are told, are suffering a steady decline. Their condition demands, not emergency measures, but a comprehensive policy of improvement, and a chapter crowded with facts and comments of absorbing interest leads up to a recommendation of co-operative loans to be applied in the first instance to experiments with motor power.

The needs of Cornwall are different and more pressing, and they lead Mr. Reynolds to append a note of dissent. He concurs with his colleagues as regards general policy, but has things to say upon the human side of the question which deserve to be carefully weighed. Co-operative credit, he agrees, is ideal, but it is a novelty in England, and entirely strange to fishermen; it will take a long time, and it involves the utmost publicity, "whereas no small degree of closeness, about money matters as about other things, is traditional among fishermen from the very nature of fishing." Further, where credit is most needed, fishermen are least able to pay a few pounds for share membership; credit-bank loans are short, while fishery loans are required for unpredictable periods. The case of the distressed fisheries in West Cornwall is very urgent; the need is for State loans to individuals, and to Mr. Reynolds it seems that, in the face of an emergency situation, "a point of strict economics and of permanent policy may well be stretched, if only as a definitely terminable experiment," in favour of the fisheries in Porthleven, Newlyn, Mousehole, and St. Ives. A draft scheme for the organisation of co-operative credit among the fishermen, and notes on harbours and on motor trawling, in which the practised hand of Mr. Reynolds is vividly evident, add to the high quality of a report into which has been compressed far more knowledge and intelligence than we are able to indicate in this brief notice.

BRITISH WAGES AND HOURS

Report of an Inquiry into the Earnings and Hours of Labour of Workpeople of the United Kingdom in 1906. Part VIII. Cd. 6556. 2s. 8d.

This volume completes the inquiry into earnings and hours of labour begun in 1906. The earlier parts dealt with the textile, clothing, building and woodworking trades, certain public utility services, agriculture, the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, and railway service. Part VIII. covers the paper, printing, and allied trades; the pottery, brick, glass, and chemical trades; the food, drink, and tobacco trades; leather, carriage, rubber, saddlery, linoleum, and miscellaneous trades—in all over forty separate industries. As no summary of these Reports has been issued, it will be useful to point out that, excluding agriculture, they contain particulars of the wages of nearly 2,907,000 persons out of a total of about 6,800,000 persons (excluding home-workers) engaged in the industries covered, the sample being thus nearly 43 per cent. of the whole. In agriculture about 78,000 out of a total of 968,000 are represented. Taking all the trades covered by the inquiry, except agriculture, and including both short time and overtime, the average earnings of men work out at 28s. 5d. a week, of women at 13s. 7d., of lads under 20 at 10s. 7d., and of girls under 18 at 7s. 3d. If the samples be assumed to be properly representative of the industries concerned, the total wage-bill of those 6,800,000 persons in 1906 amounted to about £385,000,000, but as it is probable that the samples represented a larger proportion of the high-wage firms than of the low-wage firms, this sum is in excess of the actual amount. Had home-workers been covered by the inquiry, the averages would have been reduced. The earnings, in cash and kind, of the small sample of male agricultural labourers averaged 18s. 3d. a week in England and Wales, 19s. 7d. in Scotland, and 11s. 3d. in Ireland.

Part VIII. covers 557,151 workpeople out of 1,400,000 in the trades concerned—62·6 per cent. being men, 16·8 per cent. women, 13·2 per cent. lads under 20, and 7·4 per cent. girls under 18. The average weekly earnings (including short time and overtime) were as follows:—

	Men.	Lads.	Women.	Girls.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Paper, Printing, etc., Trades ...	34 2	9 2	11 11	6 3
Pottery, Brick, Glass, and Chemical Trades	28 3	11 4	11 5	6 10
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Trades ...	26 5	10 2	11 3	6 6
Miscellaneous Trades	27 9	10 4	11 10	6 7
All the above	28 6	10 3	11 7	6 6

Of the men who worked full time 61·3 per cent. earned under 30s. a week, 26·9 per cent. between 30s. and 40s., and 11·8 per cent. 40s. and over. Similarly, of the women 80·2 per cent. earned under 15s. a week, 15·4 per cent. between 15s. and 20s., and 4·4 per cent. 20s. and over. Altogether 68·5 per cent. of the workpeople worked under 56 hours in a full week, exclusive of meal-times, and 8·6 per cent. worked 60 hours and more, but in the printing trade only 2 per cent. worked 56 hours and over, and in process-block making none worked over 54. It may be noted also that men's wages were highest in these two trades, being 36s. 10d. and 45s. 9d. a week respectively; in carting and general carrying, men's wages were 23s. 5d., and 80·3 per cent. worked 56 hours and over. Holidays varied from 5 to 13 days, but were generally not paid for.

Many items of special interest may be extracted from the Report. Thus, in cardboard-box making, where there is now a trade board, 30·3 per cent. of the women earned under 10s. a week in 1906, or, say, up to 2d. an hour. In the baking trade, the scene of a recent dispute, 54·9 per cent. of the men earned under 30s. a week. Mr. J. M. Robertson recently alluded in the House of Commons to the inability of many trades, as shown by the Census of Production, to pay a minimum wage. These Reports afford some means of roughly testing the capacity of a trade to treat its workers fairly. If we take the cocoa, chocolate, confectionery, preserved food, jam, pickle, sauce, etc., trades, we have a group in which less than one-fourth of the employees are adult males. On the basis of the figures given in Part VIII., the total wage-bill in 1906 was about £2,500,000 for some 67,000 persons, and to establish minima of 30s. a week for men, 15s. for women, 10s. for lads, and 7s. 6d. for girls would have required an additional £550,000. According to the Census of Production, the sum available in 1907 to pay wages, salaries, rents, taxes, etc., and profits was £7,013,000, so that even after allowing one-third of this sum for salaries and other charges and granting these very moderate increases of wages, there would have remained £1,625,000 for profits—a sum which compares not unfavourably even with the enhanced wages.

BUDGETS OF THE POOR

* **Report upon a Study of the Diet of the Labouring Classes in the City of Glasgow.** By DOROTHY E. LINDSAY, B.Sc. Introduction by D. Noel Paton, M.D., University of Glasgow, Physiological Department.

The method adopted by Miss Lindsay in the valuable inquiry carried out by her in 1911–12 under the auspices of the Glasgow Corporation was similar to recent investigations in Dublin, to Atwater's in the United States, to Rowntree's in York, and to Dr. Noel Paton's in Edinburgh. Sixty families were carefully chosen from the poorest districts of the city, families of from three to ten children, living in one or two rooms, earning, regularly or otherwise, from 12s. to £3; these were visited daily for a week or longer, notes were made of all food entering and leaving the house; seven out of nine visitors were women. From these prices and weights tables were compiled at the University Laboratory, giving analysis of the food, its cost, and calorie value, and in addition schedules showing total and individual consumption and value, also a significant detailed analysis of the foods of rickety families. Nor was the weighing of children forgotten. The families studied included the most destitute, those hitherto unreached by the investigator, such as spend three-fourths of their income on food and yet are not fed, while the remaining quarter cannot by any device be made to cover rent, heat, taxes, clothes, insurance, etc.

Miss Lindsay's summary is cautious, sympathetic and discriminating. She admits that ignorance and bad marketing must bear some blame, bad housekeeping more; but she does not shrink from putting her finger on the economic factor—the small and irregular income. Her object was to discover if these classes got an adequate and a suitable diet. Atwater's basis was retained—not a high one—so that deficits in diet are in no case exaggerated, and yet on his moderate assumption that 3,500 calories are necessary for normal growth and exertion, out of sixty families three-quarters fail to procure it—*i.e.*, were living perpetually on a diet theoretically inadequate to maintain life. Her plea for a return to the national diet of porridge and milk seems unanswerable, and naturally she urges training at the schools in food values; for the range in marketing skill was found immense, from the brilliant woman who bought at the average rate of 648 calories per penny to the prodigal with the natural vocation of a millionaire whose average did not exceed 265. Miss Lindsay notes the general excess of carbohydrates and deficit of fat, the pitiful lack of variety, the more or less unrecognised value of vegetable protein, the nutritive and economic disadvantage of a large use of animal foods, and—how could she fail to?—the self-denial represented by these meagre budgets of the poor. The main criticism one would suggest of her and Dr. Paton's conclusions is that sugars and starches cannot accurately be spoken of as the most readily digested of the foodstuffs; bread and potatoes come quite low in a scale of digestibility, and carbohydrates are now commonly accepted as easily fermentable. Nor does it appear from actual experiments undertaken in London that peas and beans can be very freely used in diets, especially of children. The report provides ammunition for reformers. But none the less they should beware lest in these interesting pathological investigations they themselves forget the patient,

THE BOY IN NIGHT WORK

Departmental Committee on the Night Employment of Male Young Persons in Factories and Workshops. 1913. Report, Cd. 6503, 3d.; Evidence, Cd. 6711, 2s. 4d.

It is not generally known that the Factory Act still allows boys aged between 14 and 18 to be employed at night in a number of industries in which night work is technically necessary. The regulations are most lax in the case of glass-works, and it is here that the largest number of boys aged 14 and upwards are employed at night. There are special rules for the employment of boys aged over 16 in the printing of newspapers after 6 p.m. In four other classes of works—blast-furnaces, iron mills, paper mills, and letterpress printing-works—the employment of boys over 14 is allowed by the Act on six or seven nights out of every fourteen. The Home Secretary has power to extend this exemption from the normal rule to other trades in the case of boys aged over 16, and special orders for extending the exemption have been made in ten trades, including the galvanising of sheet metal and wire, continuous wire-drawing, and electrical stations. In 1911 Mr. Churchill issued an exemption order for the manufacture of artificial silk. Criticisms were at once raised by a number of Members of Parliament, and in view of the strong feeling against the principle of night work which was manifested, Mr. Churchill agreed to appoint the Departmental Committee.

It is unfortunate that the Committee did not attempt to form an estimate, even in round numbers, of the total number of boys employed at night in factories. Only one of the superintending factory inspectors—Mr. Hine, of Leeds—obtained a return of the number of boys working at night throughout his division. From this return it appears that almost exactly 2,000 boys are employed at night in factories in Yorkshire and the north-east coast area. It may therefore be assumed that the number of boys so employed in the whole of the United Kingdom is probably between 5,000 and 10,000, since the Yorkshire area contains a considerable proportion of the glass and iron works, which employ a large number of boys at night. The Committee also failed—in this case not through lack of effort—to obtain very definite medical evidence (other than that of a general physiological character) on the subject of the effect of night work on the health of the boys. But the Board of Education was emphatic in its condemnation of night work from an educational point of view. The employers' witnesses in most of the trades were, of course, inclined to raise objections to the abolition of night work by boys on account of the increased cost of production and foreign competition. Miss Sophy Sanger, on behalf of her Association, gave the Committee a detailed account of the movement for abolishing the night work of boys by means of an international treaty. The night work of women has already been prohibited in this way in most of the industrial countries of the world, owing to the efforts of the International Association for Labour Legislation. But the Committee, somewhat strangely, failed to allude in its Report to the fact that an official conference of the representatives of the principal governments is to be held during the present year to consider the question of the night work of boys.

The glass trade has always been most insistent in its demands for the necessity of night work. This is largely due to the fact that (as in the case of the textile trades) the men as well as the masters have a vested interest in the existence of a supply of cheap boy labour. The men in most branches of the bottle trades receive their wages in the form of piece-work earnings, shared amongst groups of four or five. The secretary of one of the unions of men engaged in making the heavier class of bottles informed the Committee that in the five districts which he represented 1,545 boys under 18 were employed, as against 2,053 men over 18. Only a small proportion of these boys can ever become apprentices and learn the skilled branches of the trade. All of them work at night on alternate weeks. But if labourers were substituted for boys at night work, the cost of production would be considerably increased, and the union fears that the increased cost would fall upon the earnings of the skilled men.

The Committee recommend that in eight of the sixteen trades in question night work should be abolished. (It is not clear why the Home Office has been so slow in withdrawing those of its orders allowing night work which had obviously become obsolete or unnecessary.) In china clay works, electrical stations, and newspaper printing-works they suggest that ordinary night employment for boys should be abolished, but employment (within the usual total number of hours) allowed up to 9 or 12 p.m. In glass-works, paper mills, and iron mills it is proposed that the age for night employment should be raised from 14 to 16. In two occupations only—those of galvanising sheet metal and wire and minding reverberatory or regenerative furnaces—is it proposed to leave the existing age limit of 16 unaltered. But wherever night employment is allowed to continue the Committee recommend a strict system of periodical medical examinations (presumably to be conducted by the certifying surgeons). Further, they urge that the night employment of boys should be carefully restricted to *processes* (and not merely whole factories) in which there is some technical excuse for its continuance. This programme represents a minimum, which should be immediately carried out. Meanwhile every effort should be made to secure a higher standard by means of an international treaty.

THE MINIMUM WAGE IN AUSTRALIA

***New South Wales Government Gazette. Vol. I. Nos. 1–2. July-August, 1912. Pp. 1,316. (Price 1s. each number, 10s. per annum. To be obtained from Agent-General for N.S.W., London.)**

***Queensland. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories for Year ending June 30th, 1912. Brisbane: A. J. Cumming, Government Printer.**

***Victoria. Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Workrooms and Shops, for the Year ended December 31st, 1911.**

The N.S.W. Government Gazette is worthy of study by all who are interested in the practical problems connected with the working out of the minimum wage principle. The two brief introductions summarise in a few pages many of the most important experiences of the State of New South Wales, and some of their passages deserve quotation. For example:

> The State has now had ten years' experience of the working of Arbitration Courts, and four and a half years of the working of Wage Boards. Comprehensively it may be stated that a single Arbitration Court system is not capable of dealing with the multifarious demands for judicial work which are made by industrial disputants. It was the experience of this State between the years 1902 and 1908 that paralysis from congestion lay in the train of such a system.

The Act of 1908 established a system of Wages Boards by the side of the Arbitration Court. The following is the comment of the Hon. G. S. Beeby, the Minister for Labour, on the working of this Act:

> It has become apparent that industrial arbitration in Australia aims at the discharge of two functions. One is to prevent and settle strikes; the other is, by the fixing of minimum wages, to guarantee to all workers in the community a reasonable standard of comfort, and to prevent the sweating and oppression of workers. The two functions are entirely distinct. While the 1908 Act was in operation it was quite clear that strikes had not been prevented, and that the machinery was too cumbersome to guarantee their early settlement.

In 1912, therefore, the Government of New South Wales, in its new Industrial Arbitration Act, while leaving the machinery of arbitration intact, fell back on the procedure of conciliation as the primary method of dealing with industrial disputes.

> An attempt was made while the Industrial Disputes Act of 1908 was in operation to arrange some provisional conciliatory machinery. . . . An Investigation Officer was appointed, whose main duty was to intervene whenever strikes were threatened, and attempt to arrange some temporary compromise pending investigation of the trouble by one of the Boards constituted under the Act. . . . The following mean

of immediate inquiry into disputes have been provided by the new Arbitration Act:

1. The Conciliation Commissioner.

2. Conciliation Committees [distinct from the Boards].

3. The power of the Minister to refer without formality any matter to the Boards.

4. The power of the Court to exercise the function of a Board in dealing with any matter referred to it.

The history of the enforcement of awards and industrial agreements is full of lessons. "The regimentation of industries necessarily depends upon the efficiency of the sanctions upon which it is based." At first the undertaking of prosecutions was left in the hands of interested individuals (as in the case of our own Mines Minimum Wage Act). But this was found to be unsatisfactory, "and the work of policing and enforcing awards was undertaken by the State through a professional prosecuting officer and a staff of industrial inspectors. . . . The administration staff of the Department has lately been reorganised. There had previously been no cohesion between the inspectorial staffs. Inspectors under the Factories Act, Early Closing Act, and Minimum Wage Act, and those under the Industrial Disputes Act were controlled by different officers." (This description might well apply to our own unco-ordinated industrial inspectorate in Britain.)

It is important to note that "Boards for the future are to be arranged more on the craft or calling basis than on that of the industry." The details contained on the 1,000 pages of awards are full of interest, and contain scores of cases of the adoption of obvious solutions for which trade unions strive in vain on this side of the world. The juvenile labour regulations are particularly noteworthy. Trade after trade ordains the compulsory indenturing of apprentices. The Boot Trade Board, for instance, decides that "No lad not apprenticed shall be employed or retained in employment unless (*a*) on probation for apprenticeship and for a period not exceeding one month; or (*b*) under sixteen years of age, and not employed on any work other than errands, sweeping, last-carrying, sorting, heel-nail feeding." The Sydney drapers are compelled to hand references to their assistants. Women in aerated water factories may not "wash bottles, fill in, rinse, stack or carry cases." And the happy Sydney mineral-water van boy has a 55-hour week, a half-holiday, and a minimum wage of eighteen shillings!

In 1912 the Queensland Wages Boards Acts had been in existence about four years. The number of boards constituted to date was 71, of which 30 belonged to 1911–12. The provisions of an amending Act passed in 1912 indicate some of the administrative problems of minimum wage regulation in Queensland. It was found, for instance, that hardship was caused owing to slow or infirm workers having to wait for a meeting of the board for their trade before they could obtain a licence allowing them to work at a rate below the normal minimum. Power has, therefore, been given to the Chief Inspector to issue temporary licences, obtainable immediately on application. Another provision of the new Act permits an employer to employ, during a depression of trade, a number of apprentices exceeding the number determined upon by a board, if the Minister is satisfied, after full inquiry, of the *bona fides* of the case. "The determinations have, with one exception, considerably raised the average of wages paid. . . . In some towns the increase in the weekly wage amounts to over 50 per cent., and, generally speaking, the rates of piece-work have been increased very much in comparison with those prevailing prior to 1908." In Victoria there were, at the end of 1911, 111 Special Boards affecting about 130,000 employees. Here boards can only be formed after a resolution has been passed in both Houses of the Legislature. It is worth noting that there are less than 90,000 employees in all the factories of the State, but the boards cover many classes of workers elsewhere—in hotels, shops, mines, etc.

THE IRISH CENSUS

Census of Ireland, 1911. General Report with Tables and Appendix. 1913. Cd. 6663. 5s. 3d.

It is impossible to deal at all adequately in a short space with this volume of over 600 folio pages, even if we admit that many of the pages are devoted to matters of little general interest.

At the recent census Ireland had a population of 4,390,219, which is 1·54 per cent. less than in 1901—a smaller decline than has been recorded since 1841 (when, it may be noted, the population of the island was nearly double what it is to-day). Between 1851 and 1911 over four million people have emigrated from Ireland! The urbanisation of Ireland continues; the town population—*i.e.*, those living in "civic areas" containing 2,000 or more people—has increased during the last decade by 6 per cent., whilst the remainder of the country—*i.e.*, rural Ireland—shows a decrease of 4·9 per cent. During the period under review the average annual marriage and birth rates were 5·1 and 23·1 per 1,000 of the population respectively, the average annual death rate being 17·3 per 1,000. The table summarising the religious professions shows that 73·9 per cent. of the population were returned as Roman Catholic, 13·1 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians, 10 per cent as Presbyterians and 1·4 per cent. as Methodists. The remainder of the population profess a great variety of religious beliefs, single individual "religions" being by no means unknown—*e.g.*, there is an Agnostic Christian, an Apostolic Doctrine Cooneyite, a Bush Baptist, and a Coupetoual Union—which we make no attempt to explain!

As to housing accommodation, "the number of occupiers (or heads of families) in occupation of less than five rooms in 1911 was 635,399, or 69·7 per cent. of the total number of families in the country," and of these 173 were occupiers of part of a room only; 6·4 per cent. occupied one room, 21·3 per cent. two rooms, 25·1 per cent. three rooms, and 16·9 per cent. four rooms. Of 58,334 single-room tenements, in about twelve thousand cases the occupants exceeded 5 or more persons per room. Unsatisfactory as these conditions are, "a material improvement has taken place in the housing conditions of the people generally" during the last ten years.

The numbers of people engaged in different classes of occupation are expressed below as percentages of the total population, the corresponding figures for 1901 being given for purposes of comparison.

Class of Occupation.	1911 p.c.	1901 p.c.	1911 Population.	1901 Population.
1. Professional	3·2	2·9	141,134	131,035
2. Domestic	2·9	4·9	170,749	219,418
3. Commercial	2·5	2·2	111,143	97,889
4. Agricultural	17·8	19·6	780,867	876,062
5. Industrial	14·0	14·3	613,397	639,413
6. "Non-productive" ...	58·6	56·0	2,572,929	2,494,958
Total	100·0	100·0	4,390,219	4,458,775

There is an appreciable decline in both the absolute numbers and the proportion employed in Class 2 and Class 4. The numbers engaged in industry show little alteration. In this group there has been a considerable decrease in the people "working and dealing in dress" (from 137,804 to 96,054). The largest rate of increase is to be found in the number of persons "working and dealing in machines and implements," which has grown from 10,830 to 14,951.

The census returns contain statistics relating to the sick and infirm in Ireland, who on the census night of 1911 numbered 67,678, or 1 in 65 of the whole population, which was also the ratio in 1901. Of these, 30,919 were "temporarily diseased," and 36,759 "permanently diseased." Of the former, 10,819 were at their own homes, 6,195 were in infirmaries and general and special hospitals, and 13,905 in workhouse hospitals. The large number accommodated in the workhouse hospitals is due to the fact that there is in many places no other kind of provision made for institutional treatment. The figures for the "temporarily diseased" cannot be taken as quite accurate, for a large mass of minor

ailments are, of course, unrecorded. The permanently diseased include the blind, deaf, dumb, and the lunatics and idiots. The last-named class comprises 28,437 individuals, of whom no fewer than 4,044 are at large. The number lunatics and idiots given at the 1851 census was 9,980. No exact comparison can be made, however, between the two periods.

The decade 1901–1911 shows that marked progress has been made in education in Ireland, as is evidenced by the decline of illiteracy and the increase in the number of persons receiving instruction in the schools and colleges throughout the country. In 1881, 699,729, or 13·52 per cent. of the population, were undergoing instruction in educational establishments; the number for 1911 being 704,807, or 16·05 per cent. The primary schools of the Board of National Education now contain 95·9 per cent. of all the pupils attending primary schools. The number of children in the Church Education Society and Parochial Schools, the schools under the Christian Brothers and other Roman Catholic communities (not in connection with the National Board), and the schools under other societies and boards, continues to show a marked decrease, for there are now only 331 schools of these bodies (with 24,713 pupils) as against 2,013 schools in 1871 (with 104,955 pupils). The number of students in superior (or intermediate) schools has risen from 35,373 in 1901 to 41,157 in 1911, the majority of the higher schools being under Roman Catholic government (diocesan schools, schools of various religious orders, monastic and convent schools, Christian Brothers' schools, etc.).

The special inquiry as to agricultural holdings shows that there were 535,675 holdings in Ireland in 1911, covering nine-tenths of the total area of the country, and with a population of about 2½ millions (56·7 per cent. of the total population), 33·4 per cent. being on holdings not exceeding £15 in rateable value. The size of the holdings varies enormously: 9.4 per cent. did not exceed an acre! Over 56 per cent. of the holdings were less than 20 acres in extent. The housing accommodation on these holdings shows a steady improvement. The number of the better kind of houses has increased, and the number of inferior houses (Classes III. and IV. of the census returns) has declined by nearly 25 per cent. during the past decade. The number of mud cabins, which fell from 16,891 in 1891 to 7,683 in 1901, further fell to 3,872 in 1911, or only 0.7 per cent. of the total number of inhabited houses on agricultural holdings. The number is still 3,872 too many.

Other features of the Report we have no space to discuss. It must suffice to say that, largely statistical though this volume is, and therefore forbidding to many, it contains a mass of sociological material of the utmost value, well worthy of detailed study.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Report to the Board of Trade by the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence with Reference to their Proceedings (March, 1910, to March, 1913). Cd. 6779. 7½d.

The functions of this Committee are "to advise the Board of Trade (1) on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other commercial questions as the Board may refer to them; and (2) as to Commercial Missions abroad, or other means of obtaining and diffusing information for the benefit of British Trade." The report contains an account of the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, which in 1912, besides the regular Consular Reports, received 3,754 special reports from diplomatic and consular officers, trade commissioners, and trade correspondents, and answered 16,488 inquiries from British traders. Permanent trade representation has been organised in the Self-governing Dominions, India, and the Crown Colonies, and commercial missions were sent to Syria and Palestine in 1909–10, and to Central America, Venezuela, and Colombia in 1911–12. The new tariffs of Japan, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the Argentine Republic were examined, and the Reports thereon (reprinted in Appendices) materially aided the Government in defending the interests of British trade. The whole of this blue book is very instructive as to the manner in which private traders may be assisted by intelligent official co-operation.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

Report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, 1912-13. 1913. Cd. 6726. 3d.

In this annual report is to be found a statement of the progress made in education, of the things done and the things left undone. Scotland has 3,164 primary and 194 higher grade schools, with, in 1912, 844,715 scholars on the registers. The average number of scholars in the latter schools was 25,930 (of whom 15,000 were over 14). In addition the secondary schools had a roll of 20,484 pupils. The statistics for 1911–12 show that 144,815 individual students in continuation classes were included for grant, the number of students having almost doubled since 1901–2. The Committee of Council, however, whilst admitting the progress made, record "with regret the fact that there is a want of initiative among a number of the rural school boards" (to whom they are prepared to offer special assistance). It is satisfactory to note that practically all the Scottish counties have now got definite schemes of medical inspection, and the powers given under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, are gradually being more extensively used, for whereas in 1909–10 only £8,038 was spent on school meals, clothing for necessitous children, etc., in 1911–12 the amount reached £27,404. The money spent on providing conveyance or lodging for outlying pupils has in the same period risen from £874 to £2,202.

Apart from their power to establish compulsory continuation schools, the Scotch school boards have other peculiar features not found in England and Wales. Under Section 7 (2) of the 1908 Act, they have power, by prescribing dates, to regulate the times of entering and leaving school. This is not yet universal, but the majority of school boards have fixed such dates with undoubted advantage to the educational welfare of their scholars. Another feature of interest is the supplementary course, which is a step towards realising universal secondary education. "The supplementary course," says the report, "may fitly be described as the coping-stone of the structure of primary education." It consists of a two years' course (three years in some districts), partly "vocational" (in a broad sense) and partly humanistic. During 1911–12 the number of candidates appearing for these courses was 62,117.

Half the pupils of the secondary schools come directly from the primary schools, and there is a fairly generous system of scholarships. The secondary education committees in the year under review spent over £72,000 on bursaries, to which must be added about £65,000 from separate endowment funds.

The Scottish continuation classes secure sympathetic treatment, but one observes, not altogether with satisfaction, that "about one-fourth of the certificated teachers in Scotland are bearing their share in continuation class work." "The crown of the continuation class system" is the sixteen central institutions where higher teaching is carried on in a variety of subjects—agriculture, art, hygiene, veterinary science, commerce, navigation, and the usual subjects of the technical college curriculum. The total maintenance expenditure of these central institutions in 1911–12 was £106,955.

Education (Scotland). Code of Regulations for Day Schools. 1913. Cd. 6741. 3d.

This annual document is mainly concerned with setting forth the conditions laid down by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education in Scotland, the fulfilment of which is required before local authorities may participate in the annual parliamentary grant. The Code is, therefore, of considerable practical interest to school boards and to teachers, though it makes little appeal to the lay public. A comparison of the more recent codes with those of ten or a dozen years ago shows the remarkable change for the better which has taken place in the attitude and policy of the central government in the direction of greater freedom to the teacher.

Education (Scotland). Code of Regulations for Continuation Classes. 1913. Cd. 6749. 2½d.

This Code "is applicable to all classes for the further instruction of pupils who have left school (elementary or secondary) whether in general knowledge, in subjects of science and art, in commercial subjects, or in any special subject which may be shown to the satisfaction of the Department to be useful to persons following a particular business or occupation." In the Regulations the Scottish Education Department shows itself anxious to develop continuation classes. It is curious that, though its classification of subjects covers nearly everything from horticulture to English, economics finds no place, even among the commercial subjects. To the English student of education, by far the most interesting part of the volume is Appendix IV. It contains a reprint of Circular No. 426, explaining Section 10 of the Education (Scotland Act, 1904 (which empowers school boards to establish compulsory continuation schools for young persons not exceeding 17 years of age). This appendix is alone worth the modest price charged for the Code.

XUM

COMPETITION—FAIR AND FREE

The German Law of 1909 Against Unfair Competition. Diplomatic and Consular Reports. No. 683, Miscellaneous Series. Cd. 6006. 2s. 2d.

Sir Francis Oppenheimer's report contains some interesting and amusing illustrations of the beauties of "free" competition. The law of 1909 was passed for the defence not of the public, but of competitors, and provides generally that damages may be recovered from anyone who "commits in commercial intercourse for the purposes of competition acts which are contrary to 'good faith.'" Such acts are those which are "contrary to the sense of decency of the fair and just-minded among the class concerned," but for greater security the law prohibits specifically certain classes of acts. Wilfully untrue or misleading statements in advertisements, or other contrivances, capable of conveying the appearance of a specially favourable offer, entail imprisonment up to one year and £250 fine, and may be stopped by injunction. Advertisements of a bank commission agent's business as that of a banker, of a painless method of dentistry, and of a poem not written by the alleged author, all brought the advertisers before the courts. A newspaper which filled its space with advertisements from other papers was also held guilty of an offence. The provisions against unfair sales are those most commonly put into operation. "Sales of bankrupts' stock" must not be announced as such, unless the goods are sold by the trustee in bankruptcy. Notices of "selling off" sales must be accompanied by a statement of the reason for the sale, and the replenishing of stocks for the purposes of sale is absolutely prohibited. Prosecution is generally undertaken by the public prosecutor, and punishment may be inflicted up to one year's imprisonment and a fine of £250. Customary season and stock-taking sales are permitted, but are subject to regulations by the authorities. The quantity of goods sold in retail parcels is also regulated. The same penalties are imposed for the "corrupt" offer or acceptance of bribes, but presents to secure preferential treatment are permitted; this part of the law works unsatisfactorily. Damages may be recovered, and an injunction obtained, against anyone who makes untrue statements regarding another man, his business, his goods, or his services; penalties of one year's imprisonment and £250 are also imposed. One curious case is that of a medical institute using radium, which succeeded in an action against another institute claiming to be the "only" one that cured diabetes by radium treatment. Other provisions protect firms against unfair use of a firm's name or of "business marks" (other than trade marks), such as special designs of vans, liveries, window decorations, catalogues, circulars, etc., etc., and against the communication of business secrets. The retail trade has already discovered ways of circumventing the law against restocking for sales purposes. Generally the penalties inflicted are low, and cases of imprisonment are exceedingly rare. Private conciliation committees have been formed in Berlin, Düsseldorf, and other towns for the settlement of cases out of court.

DEFEATED BRITISH TRADERS

Reports on British Trade in British West Africa, Straits Settlements, British Guiana, and Bermuda. 1913. Cd. 6771. 6d.

The extraordinary victories of the foreign competitor over the British manufacturer are the theme of every one of these reports, furnished to the Board of Trade by the honorary correspondents of their Commercial Branch in seven different colonies. British firms, indeed, are subjected to a condemnation that is monotonous in its unanimity, and none the less effective because politely expressed. In a good many instances British goods appear to be retaining their position, but the markets are continually expanding, and Continental and American manufacturers are forging ahead. We are used to this in such things as machinery and ornaments; but what the reports begin to show is that in textiles and other things hitherto reckoned ours in a particular sense, the foreign manufacturer is increasingly formidable. In Southern Nigeria the relative loss to England in textiles is noted as the most striking feature of the situation. Gambia, British Guiana, and the Gold Coast report the capture of the market for cheap cottons by Germany and France, the last-named of the three being seduced by a coarse German cloth of fast colours. We are losing, too, in most or all of these colonies in furniture, tinned provisions, cheap clothing and other industries where we might easily beat the world. Why, for instance, should the British biscuit-maker allow a common French line to overrun the Gold Coast? It may be difficult to hold our own in Bermuda, where the Canadian manufacturer is evidently distancing all his competitors; but why should British lamps and paper and electric machinery be worsted in British Guiana, and Birmingham beads be driven out of every market in the tropics? The correspondents suggest the familiar reasons: our rivals study their customers, will accept small orders, take pains to adapt themselves to local needs and to present their wares in attractive form. British firms, on the contrary, change with reluctance and seem disinclined to turn out goods for which there is a demand only in a part of the tropical region.

INDIA

Revised Regulations, etc., for giving effect to the Indian Councils Act, 1909. 1913. Cd. 6714 (in continuation of Cd. 4987). 4s. 9d.

The rules drawn up by the Government of India in connection with the formation and procedure of the legislative councils reconstituted by Lord Morley's Act of 1909 required modification in view of the administrative changes announced by the King in Durbar at Delhi on December 12th, 1911. The province of Eastern Bengal and Assam disappeared, the Bengal Presidency was reconstituted, the new province of Bihar and Orissa was created, and Assam returned to its former status of a chief commissionership. Hence the new set of council rules, sent by Lord Hardinge's Government to the Marquis of Crewe from Delhi on January 23rd last for presentation to both Houses of Parliament. The volume contains the revised regulations for all the legislative councils, the new material relating to the councils of the Bengal Presidency and the province of Bihar and Orissa, and to the legislative council sanctioned for Assam. The very gradual advance of the principle of direct election in India may be illustrated by the fact that the new Bengal Council contains 28 elected members, as against 26 in the superseded council, with a consequential reduction of the nominated seats from 22 to 20.

Return of the Net Income and Expenditure of British India, under certain specified heads, for the eleven years from 1901–02 to 1911–12. 1913. H. of C. 30. 7d.

The figures for these eleven years—from the middle of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty to the beginning of Lord Hardinge's—are remarkably interesting. They show a growth of the net revenue of British India from £43,234,765 in 1901–02 to £56,987,126 in 1911–12, and a corresponding growth of expenditure from £38,283,138 to £53,046,792. Twelve years ago Lord Curzon's Government was entering upon the period of surpluses after a cycle of famines; in only one year is a deficit shown. This was in 1908–9, and it came between two years of comparatively small surpluses. During the eleven years the land revenue has increased by some two millions sterling (in 1911–12 it stood at £22,339,617), the net receipts from taxation by 4½ millions sterling, and the opium revenue from £3,506,178 to £5,228,212—a most striking commentary upon the economics of the period of suppression, to be set beside the fortunes made during the past three years by the opium merchants. On the expenditure side the largest increase is under the head of Civil Services—from £14,562,167 in 1901–02 to £24,546,603 in 1911–12—specially large increases being accounted for by education, police, and medical and scientific services. A million sterling annually in normal years is being devoted to famine relief and insurance.

Proceedings of the Second All-India Sanitary Conference, held at Madras in November, 1912. 1913. Cd. 6777. 1s. 3d.

The proceedings here reported are supplementary to the papers read at the Sanitary Conference, which have already been published in three volumes, covering respectively Hygiene, Research and Engineering. Such subjects as town-planning, water supply, sanitation, and education in hygiene are dealt with in special sections, as also, of course, are plague, cholera, and infectious fevers. The most notable omission from the discussions recorded in this volume is malaria, though mention is made in the presidential speech of a grant of five lakhs of rupees for anti-malaria measures.

INDENTURED LABOUR

Indentured Labour (Crown Colonies). Return showing the number of complaints since January, 1906, etc. 1913. H. of C. 114. ½d.

Few people in this country are aware of the extent to which the system of indentured labour regulated by penal laws prevails in the British Empire, a subject which was inquired into in 1910 by a commission under the chairmanship of Lord Sanderson. Indentured labour in the Crown Colonies means, of course, Indian labour, recruited from among the Tamils of the Madras Presidency, and various aborigines of Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and elsewhere. The return supplied at the instance of Mr. Douglas Hall, M.P., deals with four colonies—British Guiana, Fiji, Jamaica, and Trinidad—and it gives the total number of indentured immigrants for the years 1906–1912, with the number of convictions for offences against the labour laws. In 1912 there were in all 39,146 indentured labourers in these four colonies, as against 35,611 in 1908. In Trinidad and British Guiana they tend to decrease in numbers, in Jamaica (now 3,396) they tend to increase, while in Fiji they have risen from 11,894 in 1906 to 16,111 in 1912. The conditions in Fiji, more especially the serious disparity between the sexes and the consequent frequency of violent crime, are at present engaging the attention of the Colonial Office. The totals of convictions and sentences to hard labour for offences against the labour laws show much variation, in some cases greatly to the advantage of the later years.

TROPICAL DISEASES

Report of the Advisory Committee for the Tropical Diseases Research Fund for 1912. Cd. 6669. 2s. 3d.

We have here returns from the tropical Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc., relating to various tropical diseases and also valuable reports from the Universities of London and Cambridge, from the London and Liverpool Schools of Tropical Medicine, and from several Colonial laboratories. The returns are from an unusually full questionnaire, even reaching to school accommodation and indentured labour.

Professor Minchin's report deals with investigations upon the transmission and development of the rat-trypanosome by the rat-flea. Dr. Woodcock's report is on the blood-parasites of birds. Cambridge has also been working on the protozoan parasites. At the London School of Tropical Medicine research appears to have been carried forward into the connection between the sandfly and Oriental Sore, and into the behaviour of certain parasitic worms. Liverpool has been engaged upon various trypanosomes (including T. rhodesiense) and other protozoa, and presents a summary of the results of its Nyasaland expedition in connection with Glossina morsitans. The Colonial laboratories report research on filarial worms in British Guiana, and on the copra-itch parasite in Ceylon. The salvarsan treatment of the terrible scourge yaws, ankylostomiasis, enteric, plague, and vomiting sickness are the chief details from Jamaica; in the Malay States leprosy, blackwater and malarial fevers, plague, and an experimental inquiry into the connection between polished rice and beri-beri are discussed; and from the Windward Islands come research results in leprosy, the ankylostomiasis worm and anopheline larvæ.

Further Correspondence relating to the Preservation of Wild Animals in Africa. 1913. Cd. 6671. 6d.

This correspondence, of course contradictory here and there, gives evidence on the spot and from the laboratory of the close connection between game, the tsetse fly, and sleeping sickness. The missionaries assert categorically that as the Glossina morsitans, together with the G. palpalis, has been proved to be a carrier of the human trypanosome, as well as of the cattle trypanosome, and as the fly can thrive as high as 3,500 feet, the only method of exterminating the fly is to exterminate the game or to force it to migrate; they say, further, that as a result of rinderpest the tsetse fly disappears. Therefore the shooting of game should be free, and rifles should be supplied liberally to the natives, nor should the Government let the large revenues arising out of game (licences, fines, etc.) deter them from just and humane procedure. On the other hand, there seems evidence that the flora has intrinsic connection with the fly, but the connection with the fauna is largely fortuitous, that extermination of game (as in epidemics of rinderpest) has not lessened the supplies of tsetse, and might result quite otherwise if carried on on any large scale.

The Colonial Secretary's answer to Dr. Chapple in the House in April 1912 is given in the Appendix, and the last Government dispatch advises general permission to natives to kill big game in the "fly country" with their present inadequate weapons. Sir David Bruce strongly advised this, adding that all the low thorn-bush should perhaps also be burned down, and suggesting an International Congress to determine on certain game reserves.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

***Cotton Growing in Egypt and the Soudan.** Official Report of the Visit of the Delegation of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations to Egypt, and the Secretary's visit to the Soudan, 1912.

Fifteen years ago the standard quotations of American and Egyptian cotton in Liverpool touched 3d. and a little over 4d. per lb. respectively. To-day 7d. and 10d. per lb. are almost regarded as normal and reasonable prices. This rise of nearly 150 per cent. is a striking instance of the increased cost of raw materials which has been characteristic of recent years. The enhanced prices have been due largely to increased demand, and the difficulty of meeting the needs of the consumers has naturally turned the attention of all concerned in the industry to the question of possible additions to the supply. The British Cotton Growing Association have done excellent work in seeking out and encouraging the development of new fields within the British Empire; but the fact that their work is largely pioneering has inevitably made progress slow, so that the total amount of cotton grown under their auspices is still relatively small. The International Federation, on the other hand, a world-wide organisation which now represents about 90 per cent. of the whole world's spindles, have directed attention more to the improvement and increase of the existing supplies from America, India, and Egypt. In 1907 they sent a large delegation to investigate the American cotton-growing districts, and they met the planters in conference at Alalanta, Georgia. In 1909 the secretary visited India, and again in 1912, the results being embodied in excellent reports. The present volume gives the official account of the Congress held in Egypt in October and November last, when a number of delegates from almost every Continental branch of the Federation and from Japan visited the cotton-growing areas of the Delta, and discussed the whole situation, from their own point of view as spinners and manufacturers, with the actual growers and the officials of Government departments and other bodies interested in the crop. The mutual advantages of these round-table conferences between producers and consumers have been more fully realised in recent years—largely owing to the work of the Federation. But the publication of the results in the form of a report like this brings the advantages within the reach of a much wider circle. It is no exaggeration to say that this Report is a compendium of all the most recent and trustworthy information with regard to the Egyptian cotton crop; and that is saying a great deal—for the crop has passed through troublous times within the last five years, and much ink has been spilt over the supposed causes and the best measures to cure them. All these things are fully and frankly dealt with here—the deterioration of the seed supply, insect pests, the waterlogging of the soil, the need of drainage, the damping of cotton in the ginneries, and the question of the price of cotton.

The Report on the Soudan provides many excellent arguments for the course which has since been taken by the British Government in agreeing to guarantee a loan of £3,000,000 for the development of the country. The position of England in the Soudan is sufficiently peculiar without the further anomaly that the whole expenditure on the development of the country should fall on one of the two partners in the condominium. Yet that has practically been the position for the last fifteen years, during which the regeneration of the Soudan was proceeding slowly in the hands of a government composed chiefly of English officers, while the annual deficits were met entirely by the Egyptian Treasury. It has necessarily been a slow process, and will be so for many years to come, for the greatest need of the country—population—can only come with time. Given time, however, and a great deal of money—for the three millions will only meet Government expenditure on public works, and large sums of private capital for the actual development of the land will be required in coming years—there is every reason to believe that in the Soudan there are possibilities of a very large cotton crop in the future.

It is, of course, impossible to estimate the future requirements of the world for cotton fabrics, and it is probable that in future years Africa, North, East, West, and Central, will be able to add so greatly to the world's supplies that a stoppage of the supply from any one country as in 1862–64 will never again mean the suspension of the whole industry.

POLICE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Police (England and Wales), 1912. Report of H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary on the County and Borough Police Forces, for the year ended September 29th, 1912. H. of C. 76, 1913. 1s. 3d.

Police (Scotland). Fifty-fifth Annual Report of His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, for the year ended December 31st, 1912. Cd. 6712. 8½d.

The Police Forces of England and Wales form, for purposes of inspection, two districts—northern and southern. The northern district has a population of nearly 17 millions, and the proportion of police to inhabitants is one to 853. The southern district has a population approaching 12 millions, and the proportion is one to 875. In London the police forces are, of course, under the Home Office, and do not enter into these figures. The report of H.M. Inspector for the southern district is an able and outspoken piece of criticism, which, among other things, emphasises those diversities of practice which make comparative statistics so frequently misleading to the casual student. Thus, it is pointed out that the place which has "a kindly sympathy" for the drunkard and prosecutes him seldom "is advertised as a pattern of sobriety" by those who pin their faith to figures alone. One district only—Glamorgan—is reported as unsatisfactory. Seven police stations were visited and are adversely criticised on account of lack of space, baths and light.

The Scottish population of 4,700,000 is watched by 3,831 police, or one to 810 inhabitants. The average cost per man for pay and clothing for the year in counties was £87 10s.; in cities and boroughs, £85 18s. 4d. Major Ferguson, H.M. Inspector of Constabulary, makes no less than seventeen sweeping recommendations. Several of the forces appear ludicrously small and isolated. The County of Sutherland, for example, has a force of 18, with 12 stations unconnected by telephone. Each officer has over 100 square miles to watch, but the population is only about 11 to the square mile, as the county is almost entirely in the hands of private owners. The Scottish police are not highly paid. In Glasgow (where the actual strength is 1,946) 872 constables receive less than 30s. a week.

XUM

ENGLISH AND WELSH COMMONS

Commons (Inclosure and Regulation): Report of the Select Committee. 1913. H. of C. 85. 1½d.

This brief and businesslike report contains some very valuable recommendations. The ordinary common of a rural parish is in a curiously anomalous legal condition. Virtually it is public property, freely used by the public. In law it is the private property of the lord of the manor and of certain people, the commoners, whose names are recorded only in the books of the lawyer who is the steward of the manor. No public authority has any right over the common, and the court leet which exercises control only meets once in five or ten years, if it meets at all.

The Select Committee propose that this state of things should be ended. There are two Acts under which commons can now be "regulated," which means that the control is handed over to the District Council or a body of conservators, whilst the beneficiary rights of the lord and the commoners are fully reserved to them. A regulated common is public property for ever, and its amenities are in charge of an authority subject to public election and public opinion. The existing cumbersome laws the Committee propose to simplify. At present the legal owners must give consent, and action by them is necessary: the Committee recommend that any local authority—parish, district, or county council—or any twelve ratepayers of the district may apply for regulation, and they also propose (a provision which would allay much rural suspicion of regulation) that customary as well as legal rights of cutting turf, keeping geese, etc., should be respected. Village greens, property even more anomalous than commons, are to be vested in the parish; and, finally, certain special recommendations are made as to the New Forest. The area of common lands in England and Wales is estimated at about two million acres, of which only 48,373 are at present regulated.

LIFE INSURANCE FIGURES

Assurance Companies. Part A.—Life Assurance Statements. 1913. H. of C. 426. 5s. 3d.

This volume contains the detailed Returns for 1911 or 1911–12 of 83 companies established in the United Kingdom for ordinary life assurance business, 18 of which also did "industrial" business, and of 14 companies established outside the United Kingdom. The income of the ordinary companiesfrom premiums and annuities was nearly £31,975,000, and from interest, etc., almost £13,929,000. Claims, annuities, surrenders, and bonuses accounted for £29,083,000, while commission and management expenses were £3,960,000, or a little over 8½ per cent. of the income. The assurance fund at the end of the year was £359,775,000. The industrial companies had an income of £17,997,000, of which £16,277,000 was from premiums. Claims and surrenders amounted to £6,913,000, while commission and management expenses were £7,062,000, or about 39¼ per cent. of the income. Their life assurance fund was £49,241,000 at the end of the year. Foreign companies drew an income of £1,957,000 from business in the United Kingdom, while the foreign business of British companies produced an income of £3,326,000. The Prudential has an assurance fund of £43,050,000 in its ordinary business and one of £35,498,000 in its industrial business. The next largest are the Scottish Widows' Fund, £20,874,000; North British, £16,136,000; Scottish Provident, £15,078,000; Standard, £12,897,000; Royal, £10,625,000; Phœnix, £10,363,000; Gresham, £10,248,000. All the others are under £10,000,000. The capital of the ordinary British companies is £16,319,000 and of the industrial companies £2,516,000. The total value of the assurances in force with British companies was £1,180,247,000, of which £353,110,000 represents industrial business.

SIXTY YEARS OF THE POOR LAW

Comparative Statement of Pauperism, and Cost of the Relief of the Poor in certain years from 1848-9 to 1911-12. Cd. 6675. ½d.

By 1848 the reformed Poor Law had been in operation rather more than a dozen years. The total in England and Wales of paupers of all classes was rather over a million (1,088,659) or 62·7 per 1,000 of the population, costing the nation £5,792,963. These are the first figures in the Comparative Statement of Pauperism, covering a number of selected years from 1848 down to the last completed year. The total was hardly less in 1870 (1,032,800), when the cost was £7,644,307. It declined until 1890; then went up again, until in 1910 it reached 916,377, the cost in that year being £14,849,584. In 1912 the paupers numbered 780,329, and they cost £14,463,902—that is, 8s. per head of the whole population if the money spent had been raised by an equal poll-tax.

SCOTTISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1912. Cd. 6720. 1s. 10d.

Many and various are the functions of the Scottish Local Government Board. The chief sections of its report are devoted to Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act, Old Age Pensions, Housing and Town Planning, Public Health, and an amalgam of miscellanea called "Local Government." Afforestation and the fencing of disused colliery shafts are held to appertain to Public Health; but vaccination is dealt with in a separate section. The difficulties of *ad hoc* authorities are illustrated by disputes between the parish and the school board in one case, and the parish and the police authority in another, as to which should bear the cost of certain expenditure. Again, we find the borough disputing with the school board as to which authority should undertake the duty of preventing children excluded from school on account of infectious disease from being employed in delivering milk. On the other hand, it is interesting to note the formation at Peterhead of a joint committee of the town and parish councils and the school board to deal with questions relating to children. "The Committee is something more than an honorary body: it has offices and a staff, and discharges essential duties of the Education and Poor Law Authorities, besides having special functions of its own. The expenses of the Committee are defrayed out of funds supplied by the School Board and Parish Council, and from charitable sources. The School Attendance Officer is the chief official of the committee." In another parish an important question arose as to whether it was within the duty of the parish medical officer to remove the adenoids of the child of a woman in receipt of parish relief, such a course having been recommended by the school medical officer. The parish medical officer performed the operation on the orders of the Parish Council, and was eventually granted a special honorarium.

There was an increase of pauperism in 1912. "We are conscious," the Board states, "that parish councils are now pursuing a more generous policy than in the past, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that this generosity has to some extent been stimulated by the economy of rates secured by old age pensions. On the other hand, the increase may simply be a reflex of the coal strike." The expenditure of Distress Committees continues to decline. The men during their employment in the Glasgow Distress Committee's Farm Colony at Palacerigg gained on the average 11¼ lb. in weight. Many interesting details are given with regard to public health and housing activities.

THE STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Statistical Abstract for the Principal and Other Foreign Countries in each Year from 1900 to 1910-11. (38th number.) 1913. Cd. 6698. 2s.

A considerable quantity of new matter has been introduced into the present number of the Abstract. The greater number of the new tables relate to the United Kingdom, which have been apparently inserted for purely comparative purposes, as no reference is made to them in the index. It appears that a census of Greenland has been taken, and 13,462 inhabitants numbered. The large number of decennial foreign census statistics published in England for the first time gives the population tables a special interest. Our birth-rate, for example, is shown to be one of the lowest in Europe, although the rate of its decline is lower than in any of the principal European countries. For some mysterious reason, divorces occurring in France are included under Births, Deaths, and Marriages, showing that since 1900 their total number has almost doubled. It is interesting to note what must be a direct consequence of the general prosperity of 1911, in the almost universal decline in emigration figures. The United States received in that year 878,587 immigrants, while for 1910 the corresponding figures exceeded a million. Apparently less money was coined in 1911 than the preceding years; Russia in 1910 (the most recent year for which statistics are available) coined over £200,000 gold, having virtually ceased to do so since 1904.

This Statistical Abstract is one of the most widely used of Government publications, but its limitations are many and obvious. Comparative figures of European armies and navies, for example, might reasonably be included. Statistics of mercantile marines and shipping are at one end of the book, of shipbuilding at the other. The production and consumption of alcoholic beverages is the subject of a series of tables; local, as distinguished from national, expenditures receive no attention whatever.

XUM

THE CENSUS OF BUILDINGS

Census of England and Wales, 1911. Vol. VI.: Buildings of Various Kinds. Cd. 6,577. 3s.

This volume gives more detailed information as to kinds of buildings than has been collected for previous censuses. Altogether in England and Wales there were in 1911 7,141,781 separate buildings used as dwellings (including 75,604 blocks of flats) with 8,005,290 occupiers, and 404,947 other buildings. The average number of persons to an inhabited building was 5·05 in 1911 against 5·20 in 1901; in all urban districts the averages were 5·23 and 5·40 respectively, and in rural districts 4·51 and 4·58. There thus appears to have been an increase of accommodation, especially in towns, but to measure the actual decline in overcrowding we must wait for the volume which will show the number of rooms occupied by various numbers of persons. An ambiguity in the term "flat" is also noted in the report. The counties which show an increase in the number of persons per house are Monmouth, Carmarthen, and Glamorgan, owing to the abnormal development of mining; Hants, on account of the increase in the military population; Brecknock and Flint. It is noteworthy that the Tyneside and Teesside towns show from 6·43 to 8·13 persons per house, while the West Riding towns show only from 3·97 to 4·37. There were 1,815 shops per 100,000 population in urban districts, and 823 in rural districts. In urban districts there were 81 places of worship and 9 theatres per 100,000 population, compared with 344 places of worship and 7 theatres in rural districts. The increasing urbanisation of the country is shown by the fact that there were 34,467 places of worship in 1851, or 1 to 520 population, while in 1911 there were 49,970, or 1 to 722 population.

A YEAR OF TRADE UNION PROGRESS

Friendly Societies: Reports of the Chief Registrar for the year ending December 31, 1911. Part C: Trade Unions. 1912. H. of C. 123-xv.

This belated report, issued in April, 1913, contains an abstract of the returns of 652 trade unions, four others not being included. The net membership was 2,211,977, and the total income £3,681,071. The average contribution per member was 27s. 6d., and the average expenditure 19s., but the printing trade group of unions collected £4 and spent £4 8s. 6d. per member. Management expenses accounted for 20·28 per cent. of the income, dispute benefit for 16·57 per cent., unemployed, travelling and emigration benefit for 13·13 per cent., sick and accident benefit for 13·89 per cent., and funeral benefit for 3·55 per cent. The printing group expended more than one-third of their income in unemployed benefit. The funds at the end of 1911 amounted to £6,329,579, or 53s. 7d. per member, an increase on the previous year of £455,044, but a fall of 9s. 10d. per head. The funds of the mining and engineering unions alone were £3,542,421, and fifteen unions owned over £100,000 each, and £4,008,344 in all. The amount of funds per member ranged from £19 6s. for the Amalgamated Cotton Spinners to 19s. 10d. for the South Wales Miners' Federation. The "unrest" of the year in the transport trades is marked by an increase of nearly 250,000 members in the unions in those trades. The aggregate increase over the previous year in all unions was 361,301. No doubt the next report will show some falling off from these figures unless there is further "unrest," but a large part of the increase will certainly be permanent.

CONCILIATION BOARDS

The Conciliation Act, 1896: Tenth Report of the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Act. 1913. H. of C. 38. 10½d.

Seventy-three cases, 34 of which involved a stoppage of work, were dealt with by the Board of Trade in 1912, and full particulars of these and of the decisions are given in this report. The most important disputes were the coal strike, which occupies 101 pages, and the transport workers' strike, to which seven pages are devoted. At the end of 1912 there were in existence 297 voluntary conciliation boards, of which 282 were trade boards, and 15 district and general boards. In 103 cases the rules of those boards or of trade agreements provide that in the event of failure of the parties to effect a settlement of a dispute the Board of Trade shall appoint an umpire, arbitrator, or conciliator; extracts from such rules are given in an appendix. Altogether this Blue book is an exceptionally valuable collection of industrial documents; those relating to the coal strike and the proceedings of the conciliation boards appointed under the Minimum Wage Act being of special importance.

LIST OF PARLIAMENTARY AND OTHER OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

(Received since the Opening of the Parliamentary Session)

Labour and Industrial Regulation

Report of the Departmental Committee to Consider the Provision of Washing and Drying Accommodation at Mines, 1913. Cd. 6724. 1s. 8d.

The miner's bath has been a subject of discussion, touching upon many matters of hygiene and behaviour, for years past. The Home Office Committee, with Mr. W. Walker as chairman in succession to the late Mr. W. H. Pickering, visited mines in Germany, Belgium, and France, and in England those of the Wharncliffe Colliery and Brunner, Mond & Co. Apparently it is only in Westphalia that provision for taking baths and drying clothes is compulsory. The Committee found the places luxurious, but there is no privacy; the men bathe in view of each other—an arrangement which, it is believed, would not commend itself to British miners, despite its obvious hygienic advantages. In Belgium and France the cubicle system is adopted—average time, ten minutes. The Committee make detailed recommendations for buildings divided into cubicles, with spray or douche baths, chains for hanging clothes, and drying apparatus. Photographs, drawings, and specifications add to the value of an interesting report.

Thirtieth Report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-Marks, with Appendices, for the Year 1912. H. of C. 48. 2½d.

The motor-car and allied industries are responsible for the most prominent group of inventions during the year, those relating to internal-combustion engines alone numbering more than 1,200. The loss of the *Titanic* was followed by a remarkable number of inventions relating to the saving of life at sea. Automatic telephones, synthetic rubber, stamp-fixing (a sequel to the Insurance Act), and the kinematograph all had their part in stimulating invention. The patents sealed were 15,814, rather more than half the total applied for.

Railway Accidents: Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom, during the year ending December 31st, 1912. Cd. 6776. 4d.

The railways of the United Kingdom last year killed 1,011 people. Of these, 343 were servants of the companies or of contractors, while 458 are described as trespassers (including suicides). The injured were 8,700, which is 355 more than in 1911, while the killed are 59 fewer.

Third Report to the Home Secretary of the Explosions in Mines Committee. 1913. Cd. 6704. 6d.

Contains the results of experiments made with a view of testing the conclusions published by the late Sir F. Abel on the dangers of incombustible dusts in promoting the inflammation of otherwise uninflammable mixtures of firedamp and air. The Committee, of which Sir Henry Cunynghame is chairman, think it desirable that these results should be made available as soon as possible.

Departmental Committee on the Use of Squibs for the Purpose of Firing Shots in Naked Light Mines: Report, Cd. 6721, 1d.; Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, Cd. 6732. 6½d.

Evidence taken on five days, from December 10th, 1912, by the Committee, presided over by Mr. H. Johnstone. The appendix contains extracts from the case submitted to the Home Secretary by the coal-owners and miners of Northumberland, with a return of accidents. The Committee conclude that the use of squibs, properly constructed and legitimately used, is not attended with such special danger as to make it desirable that this method of firing shots should be prohibited.

Report to the Home Department on an Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine at Bramble Island, Essex, on March 11th, 1913, by Major H. Coningham, H.M. Inspector of Explosives. Cd. 6760. 1d.

Petroleum Spirit Committee: Vol. II. of Minutes of Evidence taken before the Departmental Committee on Petroleum Spirit; and appendices. 1913. Cd. 6644. 5½d.

Departmental Committee on the Night Employment of Male Young Persons in Factories and Workshops. 1913. Report, Cd. 6503, 3d.; Evidence, Cd. 6711, 2s. 4d.

Hours of Winding Enginemen: Report on the Draft Regulations under the Coal Mines Act, 1911, for the Hours of Employment of Winding Enginemen. By His Honour Judge A. H. Ruegg, K.C. 1913. Cd. 6710. 1d.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1911. Part C: Trade Unions. H. of C. 123-xv. of 1912. See review, p. 12.)

TENTH REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896. H. of C. 38 of 1913. 10½d. (See review, p. 12.)

*NEW SOUTH WALES INDUSTRIAL GAZETTE, July and August, 1912. Sydney: Department of Labour and Industry. 1s. each. (See review, p. 6.)

*VICTORIA: Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Work-rooms, and Shops for 1911. (See review, p. 6.)

*QUEENSLAND: Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops for 1912. (See review, p. 6.)

*TASMANIA: Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year 1911.

Trade, Commerce, and Navigation

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO CONSIDER AND REPORT ON THE MERITS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEMS OF LONG-DISTANCE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. 1913. Cd. 6781. 1½d.

The Committee were required to report on existing wireless systems, especially in regard to their capacity to fulfil the requirements for the proposed imperial chain of wireless telegraphic stations. The systems examined were five in number, and evidence on behalf of each was given in private and treated as confidential. The conclusion is: "According to our investigation, the Marconi system is at present the only system of which it can be said with any certainty that it is capable of fulfilling the requirements of the imperial chain; but this must not be taken to imply that, in our opinion, the Marconi Company must necessarily be employed as contractors for all the work required for the imperial chain. Indeed, in some respects it might, we think, be better for the Government themselves to undertake the construction and development of the necessary stations." The Committee express the view that, in constructing and equipping the stations of the imperial chain, it is undesirable for the Post Office to be "pledged to the continued use of any apparatus now used in any so-called system," or be subject to any penalty for disuse.

REPORTS FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY CO., LTD., AGREEMENT; TOGETHER WITH THE PROCEEDINGS, MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES. 1913. H. of C. 351, 430, 515 and 515–I. 7s. 11d.

Contains the evidence from October 29th, 1912, to February 12th, 1913, including the examination of Mr. W. R. Lawson, Mr. E. Oliver (Editor of *The Outlook*), and Mr. L. J. Maxse (Editor of *The National Review*).

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PRICES OF 1900: Tables showing for each of the years 1900–1912 the estimated value of the Imports and Exports of the United Kingdom at the prices prevailing in 1900, with an Introductory Memorandum. (In continuation of Cd. 6314 of 1912.) 1913. Cd. 6782. 3½d.

The introductory memorandum, which is full of interesting matter, is by Mr. G. J. Stanley, of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade. It discusses the inadequacy of index numbers for measuring the fluctuations in the volume of foreign trade, the nature of the new method introduced, compares the trade returns of 1911 with those of 1912, gives a detailed comparison of the years 1900–12, and considers the fluctuations since 1900 in the level of average values.

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR MARCH (H. of C. 13, 1s. 5d.) and APRIL, 1913 (H. of C. 13–I, 1s. 6d.).

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS, INCLUDING FIGURES RECEIVED UP TO MARCH 31st, 1913. H. of C. 12–I. 4½d.

REPORTS ON BRITISH TRADE IN BRITISH WEST AFRICA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH GUIANA, AND BERMUDA. 1913. Cd. 6771. 6d. (See review, p. 9.)

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE CONFERENCE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND CHEQUES AT THE HAGUE, JUNE, 1912. Cd. 6680. 10½d.

BREWERS' LICENCES: Return of Accounts of the number of persons licensed as Brewers for Sale, etc. 1913. H. of C. 9. 2½d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE: Report to the Board of Trade by the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence with reference to their proceedings (March, 1910, to March, 1913), with Appendices. Cd. 6779. 7½d. (See review, p. 8.)

ASSURANCE COMPANIES: Return, Part A, Life Assurance Statements. 1913. H. of C. 426. 5s. 3d. (See review, p. 11.)

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON DERELICTS: Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire and report as to the measures at present taken to protect Shipping from the dangers of floating derelicts and sunken obstructions. 1913. Cd. 6699. 9d.

COPY OF THE NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL, WITH COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSED AND EXISTING RATES OF DUTY. 1913. Cd. 6774. 1s. (See review, p. 4.)

Education

ROYAL COMMISSION ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN LONDON: Final Report of the Commissioners. 1913. Cd. 6717. 2s. Appendix to Final Report—Minutes of Evidence (December, 1912), with Appendices and Index. Cd. 6718. 2s. 5d. (See review, p. 2.)

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, SOUTH KENSINGTON, FOR 1912. Cd. 6742. 3½d.

The new building of the School of Mines and Department of Geology is approaching completion, and is to be occupied in its entirety at the beginning of next session. The cost, according to the contracts, will be £130,820. The large extension of the City and Guilds (Engineering) College, costing £86,924, should be ready next year. The total expenditure on new buildings, completed or in hand, is expected to exceed a quarter of a million.

NAVY (EDUCATION). Reports of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Education and Training of Cadets, Midshipmen, and Junior Officers; together with Enclosures. 1913. Cd. 6703. 1s. 5d.

UNIVERSITY STATUTES: Statutes made by the Governing Body of Magdalen College, Oxford, on November 20th, 1912, amending certain of the existing Statutes of the College. 1913. H. of C. 19. 1½d.

STATUTE MADE BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ON DECEMBER 5TH, 1912, AMENDING STATUTES 7, (8), AND 15 OF THE STATUTES OF THE COLLEGE. 1913. H. of C. 14. ½d.

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, IN FORCE FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1913. Cd. 6795. 6d.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND, 1912–13. Cd. 6726. 3d. (See review, p. 8.)

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR DAY SCHOOLS, SCOTLAND, 1913. Cd. 6741. 3d.

REGULATIONS AS TO GRANTS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Cd. 6780. 1d.

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR CONTINUATION CLASSES, SCOTLAND, 1913. Cd. 6749. 2½d. (See review, p. 8.)

AMENDMENT OF THE SUPERANNUATION SCHEME FOR TEACHERS, 1913. Cd. 6736. 1d.

MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND, REGARDING PROVISION FOR THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND SUPERVISION OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL. Cd. 6787. ½d.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH FOR 1911–12. H. of C. 540. 2½d.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH FOR 1911–12. H. of C. 541. 2d.

FOUNDATION OF THE MONCRIEFF ARNOTT CHAIR OF CLINICAL MEDICINE. University Court Ordinance, No. XLIII. (Edinburgh, No. 15). 1913. H. of C. 15. ½d.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN FOR 1911–12. 1913. H. of C. 43. 1½d.

Local Government (General)

MEMORANDUM OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR SCOTLAND RELATIVE TO THE OPERATION OF THE HOUSING AND TOWN-PLANNING ACT, 1909, ETC. 1913. Cd. 6676. 2d.

REPORT AND SPECIAL REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEE A ON THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILL, WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE. 1913. H. of C. 108. 1d.

Records the extinction of the Conservative Housing Bill, introduced by Sir Randolf Baker.

*LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL: Accounts in Abstract, 1911–12. No. 1583, 1s. Return of General Election of County Councillors, 1913, No. 1590, 2d.; Workmen's Trains and Trams, with particulars of the Council's Dwellings for Workmen (May 1st, 1913), No. 1596, 1d.

*L.C.C. LONDON DEBT, 1911–12. Return showing, in respect of the various London local authorities, the gross and net debt outstanding at March 31st, 1912, etc. No. 1582. 4d.

*L.C.C. SURVEY OF LONDON. VOL. IV., THE PARISH OF CHELSEA (PART II.).

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES TO ADVISE ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTRY: Reports, July to October, 1912. 1913. Cd. 6713. 6d.

The Committee recommend that preliminary forest surveys should be undertaken in seven districts of England and Wales, the work to be begun as soon as possible in four of these districts; and that where the preliminary inquiry discloses conditions suitable for afforestation a detailed survey should follow. A demonstration area should be selected, and the Committee favour the Forest of Dean and the adjoining Crown woods for this purpose. It should be placed in the sole charge of one fully trained man. Landowners should be encouraged to give the Board of Agriculture the right to maintain plots of woodland for experimental purposes. Recommendations are made for the extension of facilities for the training of woodmen.

XUM

Horse-Breeding: Annual Report of the Animals Division on the Administration of the Grant for the Encouragement and Improvement of the Light Horse Breeding Industry for the Year 1911–12. 1913. Cd. 6697. 3d.

The grant here dealt with is approximately £40,000 a year. It is made by the Development Commissioners for the purpose of encouraging and improving the breeding of light horses, in the numbers of which there has been a serious decline in recent years. The chief means adopted is the provision of an increased number of high-class thoroughbred stallions for the service of half-bred mares and a low fee, and of about 1,000 selected mares free of charge. Action is also being taken to improve the native breeds of mountain and moorland ponies, a valuable foundation stock.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: Annual Report of the Intelligence Division for the Year 1911–12. Part II. 1913. Cd. 6730, 3d.; Cd. 6730–1 (Maps), 1s. 7d.

This volume contains reports under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, etc., relating to the campaign against plant diseases which was extended during the year. The reports deal with American gooseberry mildew, wart disease of potatoes, the large larch sawfly, silver leaf inquiry, diseases of bees, etc.

Report of the Committee appointed to consider Applications of the Devon and Cornwall Local Fisheries Committees for Grants from the Development Fund; together with Appendices. 1913. Cd. 6752. 5½d. (See review, page 4.)

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland: Twelfth Annual General Report, 1911–12. 1913. Cd. 6647. 2s. 2d.

Report from Standing Committee C on the Herring Fishery (Branding) Bill. 1913. H. of C. 61. ½d.

International Wheat Prices: Return showing the average Prices of Wheat in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each year from 1840 to 1912, with particulars as to the rate of Import Duty. 1913. H. of C. 45. ½d.

Wines Imported: Return showing the Alcoholic Strength, degree by degree, of Wines imported in cask into this country during the year 1912 from the various countries of Europe, Madeira, Australia, and other countries (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 74 of 1912–13). 1913. H. of C. 66. ½d.

First Report of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, being for the nine months ended December 31st, 1912. Cd. 6757. 5½d.

Return of Particulars of all Deer Forests and Lands in Scotland exclusively devoted to Sport. 1913. H. of C. 538. 2½d.

Finance and Taxation

Estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1914: Civil Services, Classes I. to VIII., with Memorandum by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury; also Estimate showing the several services for which a Vote on Account is required; Revenue Departments (Customs and Excise, Inland Revenue, Post Office); Navy—Estimates (with explanations of differences), Explanatory Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Programme of Shipbuilding; Army—Estimates, Effective and Non-effective Services, and Ordnance Factories, and Memorandum of the Secretary of State for War relating to the Estimates.

Statement showing the Financial Position of Territorial Force County Associations on March 31st, 1912. Cd. 6690. 1½d.

First Report from the Committee of Public Accounts. 1913. H. of C. 28. ½d.

Return of the Expenses incurred by the Board of Trade and other Government Departments in connection with the Inquiry into the Loss of the s.s. "Titanic." 1913. Cd. 6738. ½d.

The total is £20,549 5s. 10d., the greater part of which is charged to the Board of Trade.

National Debt: Return showing for each financial year, 1875 to 1913, the total amount of Dead-weight Debt and the aggregate Gross Liabilities of the State. 1913. H. of C. 82, 1d.; Return (Military Savings Banks), H. of C. 7, ½d.; Annuities, H. of C. 29, ½d.

Duchy of Cornwall Account, 1912, H. of C. 6, ½d.; Duchy of Lancaster Account, 1912, H. of C. 5, ½d.

Provisional Collection of Taxes: Circular to Bankers, etc. Cd. 6725, ½d.; Government Insurances and Annuities, Account for 1912. H. of C. 41, ½d.; Public Revenue (Interception) Return, H. of C. 11, ½d.; Income and Expenditure Account, H. of C. 72, ½d.; Greek Loan Account, H. of C. 4, ½d.

Public Accounts (Army Votes): Treasury Minute, H. of C. 37, ½d.; Estimate of Expenditure under Military Works, Cd. 6691, ½d.

Public Accounts (Navy Votes): Treasury Minute, H. of C. 31, ½d.; Accounts of the Torpedo Factory, Greenock, H. of C. 18, 1d.; Victualling Yard Manufacturing Accounts, H. of C. 6, ½d.

National Insurance and Pensions

National Sickness Insurance Leaflets: Regulations and Special Orders, 28 Leaflets.

Orders: Cd. 6624, 6630, 6655, 6715, 6733, 6734, 6750, 6751.

Table showing Reduced Rates of Sickness Benefit. Cd. 6702.

Scotland Regulations: 15 Leaflets; Payments to Approved Societies: Cd. 6705, 6706.

Ireland Regulations: 8 Leaflets; Orders: Cd. 6696, 6709.

Wales Regulations: 15–IV.; Orders: Cd. 6723, 6731, 6753, 6754, 6766, 6773.

Return as to Old Age Pensions in Ireland, showing for Each Year since the Passing of the Act (1908) the Number of Claims received, rejected, allowed, etc. 1913. H. of C. 3. ½d.

The approximate number of pensions in force in 1912 was 196,357.

Poor Law and Charities

Sixtieth Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. 1913. Cd. 6687. 3d.

The value of the new endowments settled in 1912 upon permanent trusts for investment amounted to £1,714,192, so far as can be ascertained. The Commissioners have no adequate means of obtaining particulars of all charitable foundations. Lord Wandsworth's bequest of a million for an orphanage was the great event of the year; without that 1912 would have compared badly with the three preceding years; and, as it is, the sums given for medical charities are comparatively small. The number of wills containing charitable bequests of which the Commissioners obtained information during the year was 227, as against 186 for 1911. Among notable charities falling within the year were: Miss Helen Perry's legacy of £40,000 for annuities or grants to women not of the artisan class; Sir Julius Wernher's £250,000 for a university in South Africa and £150,000 to the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington; the bequests of Mrs. Rebecca Johnson (£115,500) to hospitals and other institutions.

Comparative Statement of Pauperism and Cost of the Relief of the Poor in certain years from 1848–9 to 1911–12. Cd. 6675. ½d. (See note on p. 11.)

Pauperism (England and Wales): Statement for March, 1913. H. of C. 71. 1½d.

Endowed Charities (County of Devon). Reports of an Inquiry into endowments in fourteen Parishes.

*Victoria: Thirty-fourth Annual Report on Friendly Societies for 1911.

Police, Law, and Crime

First Report of the Royal Commission on Delay in the King's Bench. 1913. Cd. 6761. 1d.

The Royal Commission, appointed in January last under the chairmanship of Lord St. Aldwyn, took evidence in private. In 1813 the number of judges of the Court of the King's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Court of Exchequer, was raised from 12 to 15, while the Judges of Chester and Wales were abolished. The number was increased to 18 in 1868, but again reduced to 15 by the Judicature Acts, which established the Court of Appeal, to which some of the judges were transferred. One extra Judge was appointed in 1907. In 1909 a Joint Select Committee of both Houses reported serious congestion, and recommended the appointment of two additional Judges. These were appointed in 1910, the number thus being brought up to 18. At the time of reporting there were 17, and pending the examination by the Royal Commission of proposals for the reform of procedure, the maintenance of the number at 18 is recommended.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Delay in the King's Bench Division, with Appendix. 1913. Cd. 6762. 1s. 1d.

Contains the evidence of the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, Justices Phillimore, Swinfen Eady, Joyce, etc. Also tables handed in by the Lord Chief Justice showing the distribution of work in the K.B.D., number of days occupied in the year, returns from the circuits, etc., and a scheme for the redistribution of assize areas submitted by Mr. Justice Phillimore.

Glamorgan County Police Stations: Correspondence between the Home Secretary and the Standing Joint Committee for Glamorganshire. 1913. Cd. 6743. 1d.

Police (England and Wales), 1912. H. of C. 76. 1s. 3d. (See review, p. 10.)

Fifty-fifth Annual Report of H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, for the year 1912. Cd. 6712. 8½d. (See review, p. 10.)

Imperial and Foreign Affairs

Correspondence respecting the Shooting of the Rev. Arthur Douglas by Corporal Taveira at Kango, Portuguese East Africa, on November 10th, 1911. 1913. Cd. 6679. 3d.

The curious incident in which Mr. Douglas was killed instantaneously is described in a report from Mr. A. D. Easterbrook, resident magis-

trate, to the Deputy Governor of the Nyasaland Protectorate. Against Taveira various charges are made, on the evidence of missionaries, of seizing mission girls, flogging, etc. Tried by court-martial, Taveira said he had nothing against Mr. Douglas, but killed him because another member of the missionary party (the Rev. A. G. B. Glossop) held a pistol to his chest, and he was convinced that he was about to be attacked. The court found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide, and sentenced him to a year's solitary confinement in a military prison. A memorandum by Mr. Easterbrook notes various unsatisfactory features of the trial. The prosecution was entrusted to a very young subaltern of about twenty years of age. Sir Edward Grey states that the question of demanding an indemnity has been reserved for further consideration.

WEST AFRICA. VITAL STATISTICS OF NON-NATIVE OFFICIALS: Returns for 1912. 1913. Cd. 6672. 5d.

There were 2,371 non-native officials in the five colonies of West Africa in 1912, and 30 deaths. The death-rate shows a satisfactory decline. During the period 1903–12 the deaths numbered 342.

REVISED REGULATIONS, ETC., FOR GIVING EFFECT TO THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1909. (In continuation of Cd. 4987.) 1913. Cd. 6714. 4s. 9d. (See review, p. 9.)

RETURN OF THE NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF BRITISH INDIA, UNDER CERTAIN SPECIFIED HEADS, FOR THE ELEVEN YEARS FROM 1901–02 to 1911–12. 1913. H. of C. 30. 7d. (See review, p. 9.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ALL-INDIA SANITARY CONFERENCE, HELD AT MADRAS IN NOVEMBER, 1912. 1913. Cd. 6777. 1s. 3d. (See review, p. 9.)

TABLES RELATING TO THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA WITH BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1907–8 to 1911–12. 1913. Cd. 6783. 1s. 1d.

RETURN OF ALL LOANS RAISED IN ENGLAND CHARGEABLE ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA, OUTSTANDING AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE HALF-YEAR ENDED MARCH 31ST, 1913, ETC. 1913. H. of C. 50. ½d.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE TROPICAL DISEASES RESEARCH FUND FOR THE YEAR 1912. 1913. Cd. 6669. 2s. 3d. (See review, p. 10.)

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA. 1913. Cd. 6671. 6d. (See review, p. 10.)

REPORT BY H.M. CONSUL AT IQUITOS ON HIS TOUR IN THE PUTUMAYO DISTRICT. 1913. Cd. 6678. 3½d.

Mr. Consul Mitchell's report is dated October 14th, 1912. It is to the effect that conditions have been changed for the better under Senor Tizón's management.

REPORT OF H.M. ASTRONOMER AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY FOR THE YEAR 1912. 1913. Cd. 6747. 1d.

*TASMANIA: Information for Immigrants and Statistics; Handbook of Tasmania; Crown Lands Guide.

*COLONIAL YEAR BOOKS: New Zealand Official Year Book, 1912; Victorian Year Book, 1911–12, Parts IV. (Accumulation), V. (Population), VI. (Law, Crime, etc.); Year Book of Queensland, 1913; Walch's Tasmanian Almanac for 1913.

*STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1911: Part I., Blue Book; II., Trade and Interchange; III., Population and Vital Statistics; IV., Law and Crime; V., Postal and Telegraph; VI., Production, Finance, and Accumulation; VII., Education; VIII., Miscellaneous.

*A.B.C. OF QUEENSLAND STATISTICS, 1912.

*STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA FOR THE YEAR 1910–11.

*QUEENSLAND: Annual Report of the Commissioner of Public Health, to June 30th, 1912.

Colonial Annual Reports

746. BRITISH GUIANA, 1911–12. 4d.
747. ST. VINCENT, 1911–12. 4d.
748. BARBADOS, 1911–12. 3d.
749. LEEWARD ISLANDS, 1911–12. 5½d.
750. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 1911. 4½d.
751. EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE, 1911–12. 3d.
752. ST. LUCIA, 1911–12. 2½d.
753. GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1911. 1½d.

Diplomatic and Consular Reports

REPORT ON THE GERMAN LAW OF 1909 AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION. 1913. Cd. 6006–2. (See review, p. 9.)

TREATY SERIES, 1913. No. 5. Declaration additional to the Agreement of March 27th, 1874, between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting the recognition of Joint Stock Companies, etc. 1913. Cd. 6681. ½d.

Annual Series

5034, SIAM (BANGKOK), 1911–12, 4d.; 5035, CHINA (NORTH MANCHURIA AND HARBIN), 1911, 8d.; 5036, MOROCCO, 1911, 5d.

5037, PERSIA, 1911–12, 2d.—During the past six months the rebellion in the west and the complete chaos in the south have been sources of daily solicitude to His Majesty's Legation. . . . The presence of 15,000 Russian troops in the north has doubtless had a quieting effect on the population.

5038, HONDURAS, 4d.—British manufacturers unable to face U.S.A. competitors.

5039, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1½d.—Germany and the U.S.A. have captured the trade of the Republic.

5040, PARAGUAY, 1911, 3d.—British manufacturers unable to face German and French competitors.

5041, RUSSIA (VLADIVOSTOK), 1911, 6½d.—Germans are reported to be driving British trade away. H.M. Consul complains of "aloof and distasteful attitude of British manufacturers."

5042, JAPAN (LIAOTUNG PENINSULA), 6½d.—An admirable economic history of the region since 1899.

5043, CONGO, 1911, 4½d.—Experimental work on rubber vines reported unsuccessful. The sale of alcohol to natives throughout the Congo has been prohibited from January 31st, 1913.

5044, NETHERLANDS (AMSTERDAM), 1912, 2d.

5045, TURKEY (CONSTANTINOPLE), 1912, 6½d.—The year's trade has been badly hit by the Turko-Italian and Balkan wars. H.M. Consul points out that Turkish import duties are considerably lower than those of Greece, Bulgaria, or Servia.

5046, PORTUGAL (GOA), 1911–12, ½d.; 5047, UNITED STATES (HAWAII), 1911–12, 4d.

5048, PERSIA (ISPAHAN), 1912, 3d.—Roads in interior reported impassable on account of armed robbers.

5049, BRAZIL (RIO DE JANEIRO), 5½d.—Principal import, motor-cars.

5050, CHINA (SHASI), 1912, 2½d.; 5051, CHINA (SWATOW), 1912, 3d.; 5052, PERSIAN GULF (BEHREIN ISLANDS), 1911–12, 3½d.; 5053, CHILE (COQUIMBO), 1912, 3d.

5054, PERU (IQUITOS), 1912, 1d.—Imports falling off after rubber boom. Exports of rubber maintained.

5055, TURKEY (MOSUL), 1912, ½d.

Civil Services, Army, and Navy

APPENDIX TO THE THIRD REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE. Minutes of Evidence, October 10th, 1912, to December 13th, 1912, WITH APPENDICES. 1913. Cd. 6740. 3s.

Contains the evidence of Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Sir Matthew Nathan, Mr. W. H. Beveridge, Sir John Struthers, Mr. H. J. Mackinder, Prof. F. B. Jevons, Prof. W. J. Ashley, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, the Public Trustee, and other important witnesses.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF SHIPBUILDING AND DOCKYARD TRANSACTIONS, ETC., INCLUDING MANUFACTURES, FOR THE YEAR 1911–12; WITH THE REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL THEREON. 1913. H. of C. 17. 1s. 6d.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CADETS, MIDSHIPMEN, AND JUNIOR OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET; TOGETHER WITH ENCLOSURES. 1913. Cd. 6703. 1s. 5d.

PORT OF LONDON: Copy of Order Authorising Sir Robert Romer, etc., to hold Inquiry and Report to the Board of Trade upon certain By-laws as to the Licensing of Lightermen and Watermen, together with Report and Correspondence. 1913. Cd. 6700. 1½d.

RESULT OF BATTLE PRACTICE IN H.M. FLEET, 1912. Cd. 6765. 1½d.

RESULT OF TEST OF GUNLAYERS WITH HEAVY GUNS IN H.M. FLEET, 1912. Cd. 6758. 2½d.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. Cd. 6689. 1d.

REPORT ON THE DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE MILITARY DETENTION BARRACKS AND MILITARY PRISONS, 1912. Cd. 6692. 1½d.

RETURN SETTING FORTH THE NAME, AGE, LENGTH OF SERVICE, AND OFFICIAL POSITION OF ALL SALARIED OFFICIALS IN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF IRELAND WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY NOMINATION WITH OR WITHOUT EXAMINATION. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 326 of Session 1911.) 1913. H. of C. 42. 2d.

Ireland

IRISH LAND COMMISSION: Return of Advances made under the Irish Land Purchase Acts. April (Cd. 6728, 4½d.), May (Cd. 6744, 9½d.), June (Cd. 6768, 7d.), 1912.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION: Return of Proceedings under the Land Purchase Acts, etc. November, 1912 (Cd. 6685, 2d.), December, 1912 (Cd. 6686, 2d.), January, 1913 (Cd. 6745, 2d.), February, 1913 (Cd. 6767, 2d.).

FIRST REPORT OF THE IRISH MILK COMMISSION, 1911. 1913. Cd. 6683. ½d.

Merely a notification of the publication of an instalment of the evidence.

Appendix to the First Report of the Irish Milk Commission, 1911. Minutes of evidence taken in Dublin, Belfast, and Newry, November 29th, 1911, to March 1st, 1912, with Index. 1913. Cd. 6684. 3s. 3d.

Evicted Tenants (Ireland): Return of all Cases in which an Evicted Tenant has been reinstated, etc., during the Quarter ended December 31st, 1912. 1913. Cd. 6746. 1d.

Irish Agricultural Organisation Society: Copy of Treasury Letter, dated April 1st, 1913, respecting the Conditions on which a Grant will be made to the Society from the Development Fund. 1913. Cd. 6735. ½d.

Department of Agriculture (Ireland): Return showing cost for administrative purposes in 1912. H. of C. 49. ½d.

Emigration and Immigration

Report on the Emigrants' Information Office for the Year ended December 31st, 1912. (For Report for 1911 see Cd. 6088, March, 1912.) 1913. Cd. 6670. 2½d.

The total expenditure for 1912 on the Emigration Office was £1,885, which would seem small if it were not for the large sums spent by the Dominions. The Board of Trade passenger returns show that 467,762 passengers of British origin left the United Kingdom during the year for places out of Europe. The Australian States grant assisted passages; Canada does not. Warnings are issued as regards the Argentine Republic, especially to clerks and unskilled labourers. They should make full inquiries about conditions in the country before booking their passages.

Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the Year 1912: Report and Tables. 1913. Cd. 6727. 2½d.

The report shows the number, ages, occupations, conjugal condition, and destinations of the emigrants from each county and province. During the year the total number of emigrants from Ireland was 29,799, a decrease of 1,229 as compared with 1911. Between 1851 (the year when the collection of emigration returns began) and the end of 1912 the total number of emigrants leaving Irish ports was 4,247,360 (males, 2,207,637; females, 2,039,723). The year 1852 shows the largest total (190,322), a rate of 30 per thousand of the then population of the country. The lowest figure is that for 1908 (23,295). The total has only once reached 100,000 since 1865. This was in 1883, when 108,724 people emigrated. In the ten years 1902–11 the average was 33,698; in the ten years 1852–61 it was 107,565. The great majority go, of course, to the United States.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom: Return for the month of March, and for the three months ending March, in each of the years 1912 and 1913, of passengers leaving the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe, and arriving from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom, etc. 1913. Cd. 6701. ½d.

A Return of the Alien Passenger Traffic to and from the United Kingdom during the Three Months ending March 31st, 1913; together with the number of Expulsion Orders made during that period requiring Aliens to leave the United Kingdom. 1913. Cd. 6772. 1½d.

Aliens (Naturalisation): Return showing the Names of all Aliens to whom Certificates of Naturalisation or Re-admission to British Nationality have been issued during 1912, etc. 1913. H. of C. 25. 4½d.

Census and Registration

Census of England and Wales, 1911: Families or Separate Occupiers, and Population. Vol. VI., Buildings of Various Kinds. 1913. Cd. 6577. 3s. (See review, p. 12.)

General Abstract of Births, Marriages, and Deaths registered in England and Wales in the Year 1912. 1913. Cd. 6729. 1d.

Census of Ireland, 1911. General Report, with Tables and Appendix. 1913. Cd. 6663. 5s. 3d. (See review, p. 7.)

Miscellaneous

National Gallery (Report): Report of the Director of the National Gallery for the year 1912, with Appendices. 1913. H. of C. 54. 2½d.

Five purchases of pictures only are recorded, at a total cost of £1,546 10s., of which sum £787 10s. went for Opie's portrait of Mrs. S. W. Reynolds. The Gallery received many gifts and loans, but benefited from only two bequests—those of Lady Lindsay and Sir Julius Wernher. A committee of the National Gallery Board has been considering practical suggestions for retaining important pictures in the country. Students' attendances on Thursdays and Fridays numbered in all 15,846. The new unabridged catalogue should be ready shortly. The regular police force on duty in Trafalgar Square seems adequate.

Report from the Select Committee on the House of Commons (Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms). 1913. H. of C. 46. ½d.

Meals served, February 14th to December 20th, 1912—185,329, nearly twice as many teas as dinners. The sale of wines brought in £7,665, and of cigars £1,299. A subsidy of £2,000 assists the refreshment rooms, and this enabled the Select Committee to close the year with a surplus of £668 5s. 4d.

Public Trustee: Fifth General Report. 1913. Cd. 6719. 1d.

A healthy record of an expanding business. Ninety-two million pounds is the value of the business brought to the office from January 1st, 1908, to March 31st, 1913. The total value of the trusts accepted during the last year was £12,067,535.

Historical Manuscripts Commission: Report on the Manuscripts of Allan George Finch, of Burley-on-the-Hill, Rutland. Vol. I. 1913. Cd. 6508. 2s. 8d.

Ancient Monuments: Index and Digest of Evidence from the Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords and House of Commons on the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Bill, the Ancient Monuments Protection Bills. 1913. H. of C. 160-Ind. and 360-Ind. 3d. each.

Sir Stuart Samuel's Seat: Special Report from the Select Committee on Vacation of Seat (Member holding contract), together with the Proceedings of the Committee, and Appendix. 1913. H. of C. 452. 3½d.

Order in Council directing that the Report of the Judicial Committee in the Case of Sir Stuart Samuel, a Member of Parliament, be communicated to the House of Commons, etc. 1913. Cd. 6748. ½d.

Business of the House (Days occupied by Government and by Private Members). 1913. H. of C. 504. 2d.

Adjournment Motions under Standing Order No. 10. 1913. H. of C. 502. ½d.

Report from Standing Committee B on the Bankruptcy Bill. 1913. H. of C. 67. 1½d.

Report from Standing Committee C on the Crown Lands Bill. 1913. H. of C. 60. ½d.

Sixty-Second Report from the Church Estates Commissioners for the Year preceding March 1st, 1913. Cd. 6759. ½d.

Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire: Return of the Correspondence between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Home Secretary with reference to the Memorandum of Property, etc. H. of L. 4. ½d.

Twenty-third Annual Report of the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, 1912–13. Cd. 6775. ½d.

*Report upon a Study of the Diet of the Labouring Classes of Glasgow, carried out during 1911–12 under the auspices of the Corporation of the City. By Dorothy E. Lindsay, B.Sc., with an introduction by D. Noël Paton, M.D. Physiological Department, University of Glasgow, 1913. (See review, p. 5.)

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